THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, the Press Commissioner on leave, thus writes to the *Times* by way of correction of certain strictures of Col. Osborn in the *Contemporary Review*:

1. Colonel Osborn says "The Press Commissioner is attached to the personal staff of the Viceroy." He is not, and never has been. He is attached to the Political Department, and is under the orders of the Foreign and Home Secretaries.

2. Colonel Osborn says that the PressCommissioner "never has had any duties in connexion with" the Vernacular Press Act. If he had said that the Press Commissioner is not a censor, he would have been perfectly right; the Commissioner was not authorized or intended to be a censor. There is happily no scope or room for a censor in India. The benevolent action of Government, stimulating the rapidly-growing goodfeeling and enlightenment of the Native Press, has produced a tone of really sincere loyalty throughout the whole of that Press, a tone which has been prominently noticed in nearly every divisional report recently published; while, (as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal observed a few weeks ago) the mere existence of the Press Act on the statute-book has been sufficient caution to the mischievous and the reckless. But from the context it is evident that Colonel Osborn really means that the Press Commissioner's functions in regard to the Vernacular Press at large, are either non-existent or insignificant. All I can say is, the instructions given to the Press Commissioner informed him that these functions "should be the most important part of his duty." He has to bring to the knowledge of the Government all "important criticism or suggestions on the measures or proposals of the Government or its officers" that may appear in the Native Press; formerly, many of the most valuable suggestions of local knowledge, published in the provincial vernacular dialects had remained buried in the obscure newspapers wherein they had first appeared. He is to be "the recognised medium between the Vernacular Press and the Government, whose duty it will be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the legitimate wants and aspirations of the Press, to receive and reply to references or complaints from editors and in a word, to act as the referee of the Press in its communications with the Government." He has to communicate with native editors "on questions and measures which are still under deliberation, and regarding which it would be desirable to evoke free and intelligent criticism from the native public." These quotations are taken verbatim from the official instructions which the Press Commissioner is bound to obey; and if Colonel Osborn can show that they have not been obeyed he should call on the Indian Government to appoint a more efficient Commissioner.

3. Colonel Osborn further says, "Any newspaper which offends the Government by criticism of too harsh a character, is liable to have the supply of such morsels (of information) suspended until it gives evidence of amendment. . . . The vengeance of Lord Lytton and the Press Commissioner has already fallen upon one journal. The Calcutta *Statesman* having poured ridicule on this Press Commissioner has been deprived of his ministrations." I assert explicitly that no criticism harsh or otherwise, has ever in the slightest degree affected the relations between the Press Commissioner and any newspaper. The solitary case in which there has been any rupture at all is that of the Calcutta journal the *Statesman*, whose new London branch is edited, so I learn from its ubiquitous advertisement by Colonel Osborn himself. On the occasion to which he refers, the stoppage of the communication was almost asked for by the editor; for in a editorial paragraph he publicly characterized them as "fatuous flapdoodle," which somewhat obscure expression was taken to mean that he did not wish to receive any more "flapdoodle," fatuous or otherwise.

Mr. Lethbridge is in the main right, but he too is out in one or two particulars. In the first place although the Press Commissioner is officially under the control of the Foreign Secretary, he is practically under the direction of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. In the second place although he is not a "censor" over the Vernacular Press, still it was upon his report the *Shomeprokash* was brought to book. In the third place the *Statesman* did not actually refuse the communiques of the Press Commissioner, but had simply rediculed them. Insinuations of that kind more than once appeared in the *Pioneer*, but the Allahabad paper was not excluded from the Press Commissioner's list on that ground.

WE HAVE RECEIVED several complaints about the proposed Agricultural shows in Nuddea. In the first place it is asked why should there be two shows in the same district in such close proximity of each other. In the second place Nuddea was visited with a most disastrous flood four months ago, and the agricultural population are in great distress. What will the poor people exhibit?—bare bones! As for the cattle show, why, half the cattle, it is said, have died owing to the floods! Surely this is not a fit time for an Agricultural Show in Nuddea.

THE LONDON ECONOMIST thus discourses on what England has inflicted upon India in contradiction to Dr. Hunter's lecture on what England has done for India:

The first and greatest of these inflictions is, the unintentional but inevitable suppression of intellectual progress in its natural, and therefore hopeful grooves. Native poetry, native philosophies, native theologies, have all died under the cold breath of the northern wind. In the second place, we have extinguished the hope of careers, and therefore the main inducement to become great. The nations of India have produced great soldiers and politicians; but we have been compelled by the necessity of our position to close to them the political and military paths. It is the same with architecture, engineering, and even learning. The salt of life is taken out of the mass and ambitious Indian lads full of half-developed power is in a more hopeless position than an Armenian under St. Petersburg, or an Algerian under Paris. Finally, the English, by the very fact of their conquest have profoundly demoralised the relation between governors and governed. The old native Governments were and are popular. Oppressive and bad as we think them, they suited the popular taste; they allowed all to rise and they kept up a vivacity and vigour of life in which the people delighted. Now all is calm, just, and "leaden.' A race without grace, without love of splendour, and with a hatred of adventure and intrigue—consulting no one responsible to no one, appearing and disappearing like shadows from a northern sea—issues incessant orders, levels all grades into equality before itself, taxes with iron rigidity, and presses incessantly but silently towards objects with which its people at heart do not sympathise in the least. There is no resistance and may be none for ages; but there is a deadly apathy, a despairing form of criticism, which, if it lasts, will make all Government in India, except by force, next to impossible.

MR. HYNDMAN delivered at the National Liberal League a lecture on Indian Government and English interests. The following is a summary of his lecture:

Mr. Hyndman went on to show that the mass of the people in India are exceedingly poor, and that their poverty is increasing. Under our rule there were 200 millions of people in India, 150 millions of whom were directly dependent on the cultivation of the soil, and there was no doubt that outside the district where the permanent settlement prevailed, the agriculturists were steadily going from bad to worse. This he attributed to a variety of causes one being that twenty millions a year had to be extracted from the people and sent to England to pay pensions and defray other costs of the Government; to the decreasing fertility of the soil, to the centralising system of government, to the non-employment of natives in some of the higher branches of the Administration, and to the estrangement of the European officers of the Government from the people, to the abolition of the native customs, and to the onerous military expenditure—the Indian army being the most expensive in the world. All this should be remedied, and he further recommended that the permanent settlement of the land tax should be extended to the whole of India, that the expenditure on public works should be at once stopped, such works to be executed in future only out of savings.

THE FOLLOWING appears in a London paper: On searching the house of Catherine Kennedy, who was accidentally burned to death at Rosecrea, near Clonmel, a box containing £7,000 in gold was found secreted in her chamber. Several thousand pounds in notes were also discovered, some bearing ancient dates. A properly executed will was also found, bequeathing all to rich relatives. The deceased lived by herself penuriously for many years, denying herself the necessaries of life. Such cases are also to be met with in India, but they do not prove that hoarding of money is common in any country where they do occur. We say this because it is believed in certain quarters that hoarding is common in India, and that as a sequence of this belief some financial measures are in contemplation to tap the alleged hoarded wealth of India.

THE ATHENÆUM says that Kossuth is about to publish the memories of his life, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. The veteran orator, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been forced to undertake this task in order to earn money, since he lives entirely by the produce of his pen. Otherwise, as he states, he should have left to his sons the task of publishing his recollections.

TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

A PAPER entitled "Art Vestiges in Afghanistan; the results of some recent explorations in the Jellalabad Valley," was read by Mr. William Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*, at a weekly meeting of the Society of Arts. Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., presided. Mr. Simpson stated that, being for some months last winter in Jellalabad Valley with the force under Gen. Sir S. Browne, he visited and sketched most of the Buddhist remains in that region. In addition he made excavations under the auspices of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and had brought home materials on which might be formed a knowledge of the Buddhist architecture in the valley.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND is dead. The following eccentricities of His Grace are recorded. At Welbeck he constructed underground passages from the cellars to the servants' department, and an underground railway to convey the dishes from the kitchen to the dining-room. When his friends had a battue, he had an iron kitchen dragged out on wheels, so that they might enjoy a hot meal without having the trouble to walk to the house for it. He had laid the foundations of a subterranean church near the mansion, which was to be 174 feet long by 64 feet wide. The form of ecentricity in the Duke which his heir will best appreciate, no doubt, is that he leaves property worth over £2,000,000.

A SWEDISH ship-building company has undertaken to construct a steel steamer for service on Lake Baikal in Siberia. The steamer will be sent in pieces by the "Nordenskjold route" and up the river Yenesei to Yeneseisk and Angara, and thence on sledges to Lake Baik. The enterprise is a promising sign of new efforts on the part of Russia to develop the possibilities of Siberia.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE of Allahabad presented a welcome address to the Viceroy *en route* to Calcutta. We give His Excellency's reply:

"The cordiality of your welcome address is, I assure you, reciprocated in my appreciation of its loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and its encouraging recognition of the efforts which, in circumstances not free from difficulty and anxiety, have been made by myself and my colleagues in the Government of India to preserve the prosperity of the Empire at home and maintain its security abroad. Gentlemen, no one, in or out of India, can share more largely than I do, the regret with which you have alluded to that ungrateful crime which has compelled Her Majesty's troops to re-enter Afghanistan for the punishment of a people with whom we have ever desired to live at peace and on terms of increasing friendliness and confidence. It is not for the acquisition of a barbarous kingdom, but for the maintenance of a civilized Empire, that we have taken up arms; and whatever be the nature of our future relations with populations beyond our frontier, we shall, I trust, know how to preserve the strength and security of that frontier, and to maintain the salutary power and influence of this Empire, in accordance with those principles which you have not unjustly ascribed to our Government. Gentlemen, in once more thanking you for your address, I beg to assure you I shall not fail to convey to the Queen Empress its expression of those loyal sentiments with which the throne and person of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty are regarded by the city and people of Allahabad."

UNDER SECTION 27 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to withdraw the Mahals of Angul and Banki in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 of the said Act. There are many other parts of Bengal, such as the Sunderbuns and the Saugor Island, which ought to be similarly exempted.

THE LARGEST cities in the world are said to have the following populations: London, 3,500,000; Paris, 1,851,000; Vienna 1,191,000; New York, without Brooklyn, 1,060,000; Berlin, 1,044,000; Canton, 1,000,000; Shanhowfoo, 1,000,000; and Singanfoo, 1,000,000.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

THE HIGHEST habitable town in the world is said to be on the very summit of the Andes, 94 miles from Peru and is called Galera, or, as the Peruvians called it "Tunel de la Cima." It is situated on the Western slope of the dividing range of the great Andean chain, 15,645 feet above the sea level and about 600 feet above the line of perpetual snow.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN Association represented to the Government of India that the claims of domiciled Anglo-Indians should not be overlooked in the selection of persons for employment in accordance with the rules made by the Government of India under Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6. The following is the reply of the Home Secretary:

"In reply, I am directed to say that, although the primary object of the above-mentioned Statute was undoubtedly to provide for the appointment of persons of purely Indian birth to offices specially reserved for covenanted civilians, the terms of the Statute admit of the appointment of persons of the class represented by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, I am to add that the claims of such persons of this class as may be of conspicuous merit and ability will doubtless receive due consideration from the Local Governments, to whom copies of your letter and of this reply will be communicated.

It would seem that some members of the Association are not at all pleased that Eurasians are to be looked upon as "natives of the country."

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the last opium sale:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,350	1,260	1,235	1,251-1-0	29,40,000 0 0
Benares	2,350	1,225	1,185	1,211-9-8	28,47,275 0 0

KAMALATSHI AMMAL, the widow of the late Govindarajulu Naidua, Tehsildar, in the Coimbatore District, has assigned her landed estates worth rupees 12,000 to the foundation of a Sanskrit and Telugu

Charity School. Education will be given *gratis* to all classes without distinction in Sanskrit and Telugu.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes a special telegram from London to the effect that peace is on the point of being re-established in Afghansthan. The same paper says, that one of the leading London papers wired instructions to its special correspondent on his way to the front to return at once, as there would be nothing more to describe at Kabul by the time he got there.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following. A correspondent writes from Glasgow :

"On Saturday (December 5), as Mr. Gladstone was leaving Sir James Watson's house in Woodside Crescent, an incident occurred which so far as I have seen, has not been noticed in any of the papers. A Hindoo, I believe a student of the University, who was present at the great meeting on Friday evening, followed the carriage, and with uncovered head addressing Mr Gladstone, expressed in warm and earnest language his gratitude for the kindly manner in which he had on the previous evening, spoken of the native population of India. Mr. Gladstone seemed deeply touched, and I think every one who witnessed the incident must have felt that the few sentences of the ex-premier had done more than the most dazzling military display could do to win for us the loyalty of the people of India.

We thank this Hindu student, who expressed the universal Indian feeling towards Mr. Gladstone by this quiet demonstration.

THURSDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE RULES of the new Postal Money-order system have been published. We give the following rules for the information of our readers :

A separate application is to be made for each money order, which must be written on one of the printed forms supplied *gratis* by the Post Office for that purpose. The name of only one person may be entered into the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual designation must be given.

All entries into the application must be legibly written, and the address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification, and avoid the risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession of the payee and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him should be added.

Applications for money orders must be presented at the Post Office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared, together with the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon, shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the Post Office and the signature of the Postal Officer, who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address ; *and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered.* Any error of omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the Post Office ; and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

The remitter shall have nothing to do with transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the Post Office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the Post Office an acknowledgment signed by the payee.

The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the Post Office, *viz* :—

(1.) The value of money order shall not exceed Rs. 150, and shall not include the fraction of an anna.

(2.) The remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in any day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.

(3.) The grant of money orders may be refused by any Post Office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.

The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows —

		Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10,	...	0	2
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25,	...	0	4
" exceeding Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 50	...	0	8
" exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 75	...	0	12
" exceeding Rs. 75 but not exceeding Rs. 100	...	1	0
" exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 125	...	1	4
" exceeding Rs. 125 but not exceeding	...	1	8

The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as the first commission according to the preceding scale.

THE EAST states that a Zemindar, Babu Shama Churn Chatterjee, with three of his attendants, has been murdered by his ryots at a place near Madaripore. The moment Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore, has turned his back, outrages, it would seem, have commenced. The Ferazis abound in Madaripore, which is in the district of Furreedpore.

THE BEHAR HERALD records the death of Babu Ishree Persad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore. Our contemporary has the following obituary notice of him :

The deceased was an officer of exceptional merit and ability. Mr. Worsley, in his annual reports, invariably spoke of him in terms of the highest commendation. The services rendered by him in connection with the great Wahabee case, in ferretting out offenders and bringing them to justice, were specially valued by Government. In recognition of these services, a large jagheer was granted to him. Quite recently he was engaged in the big escheat case in Gya, which has resulted in the claims of Government having been decreed by the Zillah Court.

Yes, Babu Ishree Persad was a very able officer, and distinguished himself most in the Police.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter :

With reference to the 4th item of complaint against the North Suburban Town Municipality which appeared in your columns of the 22nd December last, permit me in justice to that Municipality to say that the appeal of the owner of the garden in Belghoria therein alluded to, had been disposed of in his favor, although neither he nor any one on his behalf was present.

As it is neither usual nor customary with District Magistrates to hold correspondence with applicants, nor is it the practice with the collecting staff of Municipalities to call on rate-payers, who reside at some distance beyond the jurisdiction of their respective Municipalities to collect money except under special circumstances, the complaint I believe was uncalled-for.

In conclusion I submit that the proper course for the agrieved party had been to call himself or depute some one at the Municipal Office to learn the result of the appeal instead of sending reminders to Mr. Wells.

Yours &.
One who knows.

The complaint of our correspondent is not answered. The assessment we believe was doubled, and though it was reduced, still it was kept much above the original figure. There was no good reason for the increase. Then no notice of hearing of appeal was given, and consequently the aggrieved party could not appear and support his application. The appeal was necessarily disposed of *ex parte*.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of subscribers to the fund started by the Behar Landholders Association for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Affghan war :

		Rs.
Maharaja of Durbhunga, ..	...	90,000
Maharaja of Hutwa. ...	...	20,000
Maharaja of Bettia. ...	...	20,000
Sayad Mohammad Shumshulhuda...	...	50
Sayad Abu Mohammad ...	...	50
Mohammad Yousuf Hussun Khan...	...	100
Babu Raghunandan Prasad. ..	...	100
Sayad Mohammad Abu Saleh ...	...	100
Babu Krishna Prasad Sing. ...	...	100
Babu Ambica Prasad Sing ...	...	50
Sayad Mohammad Askari. ...	...	10
Babu Nundan Lal. ...	...	150
Babu Tej Pratap Singh. ...	...	20
Babu Brija Behari Lal. ...	...	150
Maharaja of Doomraon ...	...	2,000

FRIDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

RULES HAVE been published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* for extending the cultivation of opium to the Punjab. Opium cultivation is made lawful in all parts of the province, except in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions where it is forbidden. A duty of Rs 2 will be levied on every acre under poppy cultivation ; and a license recording the measurement of his area will be given to each cultivator. The holder of the license to cultivate the poppy, is also entitled to manufacture opium. No person not holding a license, order, or pass, under the rules may have in his possession more than three tolahs weight of opium, or more than five seers weight of poppy-heads.

SOME ENTERPRISING merchants of Rangoon, natives, are proposing to form a company, it is said, for navigating the Irawaddy with large three-decked steamers built on the American plan, that is to say, of the kind, which will float wherever the ground is a little damp.

THE FOLLOWING telegram comes from Madras :

Jump Pandiab, one chief of the Rumpa rebels, who was captured and put in prison through the carelessness of the prison guard, escaped with three other prisoners. A large reward has been offered for his recapture. Steps are being taken by the Police for tracing him.

200 of Chendriahs gang attacked and looted the village of Ungalurragram. They tied and severely beat the village headman.

Subadar Venoatachellum of the 10th N. I., has been favorably noticed for service in Rumpa.

The Duke of Buckingham ought to be up and doing about this Rumpa business. It is getting from bad to worse.

IT IS stated that the Government of N. W. P. has accorded its sanction to a scheme, which has been before it for some considerable time now, for the proper drainage of the city of Benares. The carrying out of a water-works project there has also been sanctioned. The drains of Benares are elongated cess-pools.

THERE WAS a Garden Party at Belvedere last evening. The gathering was very large, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was as usual courteous and affable.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab held a Durbar on New Year's Day and made a commemoration speech in honor of the imperial title of the Queen. The Governor of Madras held a levee on the occasion.

WE THANK Babu Bipin Behary Mitter for a copy of his life of Maharaja Novokrishna, the founder of that historic family, the Sobha Bazar Raj family. The book will amply repay perusal.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THERE WERE 286 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd January, of which 10 were from cholera, 98 from fevers, 37 from bowel-complaints, 9 from wounds and accidents, 13 from asthma, 13 from spleen diseases, 8 from pthisis, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fifteen children were still-born and 17 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 24.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* contains the revised rules for the regulation of District Savings Banks. We are glad to observe that our suggestion has been adopted and the maximum amount of deposit has been raised to Rs. 5000.

BABU UPENDRANATH MITTER, Pleader, High Court, has set an example by prosecuting a Mooktear for demanding illegal gratification from him. The man was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THE CHARGE of manslaughter against the amateur homœopath of Bhowanipore, which we noticed the other day, is still pending. We hear that the Chemical Examiner has given his report to the effect that on examining the contents of the bowels of the deceased he has not discovered a trace of arsenic. This report proves how infinitessimal are homœopathic doses.

WE THANK Babu Ishanchunder Bose for a copy of the first part of his metrical translation into Bengali of Bhagbut from the Sanskrit. The style is easy and flowing, and in imitation of the writings of Kritivasa and Kasidasa. No Bengali household should be without a copy of this translation of the great book of Bhagbut. It will be published in parts.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned a proposal of the Indian Government to modify Section 135 (b) of the Civil Pension Code so as to enable the Government to grant an extraordinary family gratuity without reference to the Home Government, provided such gratuity does not exceed Rs. 500.—*Press Commissioner.*

MR. G. F. MEWBURN of Messrs Gillanders and Co. has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Lord and Lady Lytton held a Drawing-Room at Government House last Thursday evening for the reception of ladies. It was largely attended.

AT THE last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Religious Congregations Bill was passed. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869. Mr. Thompson introduced the Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burmah. The Select Committee's Report on the Bill to amend the law relating to the District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burmah, was presented.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, January 3rd.—Lieutenant General Whitmore has been appointed Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Advice has been received of Mr. Parnell's arrival in New York.

5th.—Advices from Peru state that the President has fled, and that Pierola has been appointed dictator, A serious famine exists along the eastern Turkish Frontier.

6th.—A serious riot has taken place at Carraroe in Ireland, in consequence of the ejectment of a tenant. The rioters were fired upon, and were afterwards charged with the bayonet. Several were wounded in the affray.

6th.—Advice from South America state that the President of the Bolivian Republic has fled. The latest bulletins respecting the Czarina's health state that Her Majesty has had a relapse.

7th.—The *Times* in a leading article hints at the probability of the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief of India on the retirement of Sir Frederick Haines. The *Times* approves of the appointment.

7th.—The Irish Government will advance £250,000 from the Church surplus towards the relief works. The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £35,375,000 showing an increase of £8,750,000 as compared with the same period of the last year. The Board of Trade returns of exports for the past month amount to £16,500,000 showing an increase of £2,000,000 as compared with those of last year for the same period.

8th.—Renewed rumours that Russian troops are being concentrated on the German frontier are attracting some attention.

Paris, January 2nd.—Monsieur Freycinet, Foreign Minister, has had an interview with the German Ambassador here at which assurances of a pacific nature were exchanged.

Capetown, January 6th.—Mr. Bok, Secretary of the Boer Committees, has been arrested on a charge of treason. Bail has been accepted.

Constantinople, January 2nd.—The affair respecting the Mollah who translated the Bible has been arranged by a compromise, and diplomatic relations with the British Ambassador will probably be resumed to-morrow.

3rd.—A satisfactory interview has taken place between the Sultan and the British Ambassador, and diplomatic relations have been resumed to-day.

St. Petersburg, January 3rd.—At a grand review and dinner here to-day, the Czar and Czarwitch greeted each other in the most cordial manner. This is regarded as an indication that their late differences are at an end. The Nihilist propaganda is spreading throughout the Russian army, and stringent preventive measures are being taken. Abdul Rahman has arrived at Balkh

5th.—The Russian Minister for War has ordered a large quantity of rifles

Berlin, January 5th.—The *North German Gazette*, in pointing out that the German Ambassador at Constantinople made representations to the Porte in support of Sir A. H. Layard, in the Mollah affair, lays stress upon the friendly relations which exist between the two countries Germany and England

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AN ORRYA BRAHMIN committed a gross act of sacrilege by stealing the celebrated idol Muddun Mohun of Bag Bazar with jewels. The man was immediately detected and brought to trial and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Police shewed much consideration by not insisting upon the production of the idol, which would have been an act of desecration.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER informs us that Government has decided to allow the rules for the regulation of war correspondents to "remain in abeyance," leaving Generals in command to "place such restrictions on the Press correspondents in Affghansthan as they may, under the circumstances, judge it right to impose."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The Rules and Orders of the High Court of Bengal in its several jurisdictions with notes. By R. Belchambers, Registrar, Original Jurisdiction. 2. Selections from Urfi's Qasidahs for F. A. Examination in Persian. By Abdus Salam. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November 1879 and the first 8 months from April to November 1879. 4. A Dictionary of Phrases and Idioms. Part II. By Krishnachunder Roy. 5. Notes of a Speech on some aspects of Indian Finance delivered by Dr. W. W. Hunter C. I. E. at Birmingham. 6. Life of the late Maharaja Nobokrishna Bahadur of Shobhabazar in Bengali. By Bepinbehary Mitter. 7. Human Physiology in Bengali. By Mohendranath Ghosh. Part I. 8. Life or Death? a discourse in Bengali. 9. Bhagbut Tutwa Koumodi. Translated into Bengali from the original Sanskrit. Nos. I. and II. By Ishanchunder Bose. 10. Biddodoya—a monthly Sanskrit journal. Part VIII. No. II. November, 1879. 11. The Aborigenes' Friend. No. 6, New Series. London.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

IN his electoral campaign in Scotland Mr. Gladstone devoted one evening to India in particular. The millions of India are dumb, and when a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's position and influence lends them a tongue, it is a matter of national congratulation. His point was that if the Queen has assumed the title of Empress as a mark of royal favour, that act of grace "should have been accompanied in the face of the vast Indian people, by increased privileges, by the augmentation of benefits, by the redress of grievances, and the correction of abuses." He asks—Is that the course which Government has pursued in India? Mr. Gladstone drew attention to three or rather four topics to shew that the imperial title has not been accompanied with a truly imperial or large-hearted policy. He first touched upon the Arms Act. He said:

The first of them was what was called the Arms Act. This was but one of the early accompaniments to the title of Empress. (Hear, hear.) Before that time the importation of arms and the use of gun-powder and other explosives had been wholly, or to a great extent, free in India. It was most desirable that this freedom should not be restricted or withdrawn; first, because special laws in restriction of the, possession of arms always indicate a mistrust of the people while the assumption of the Queen's title of Empress had been accompanied with the most high-sounding declarations as to her confidence in the universal loyalty of the people and of the Chiefs in India. Next to that it is important, because in India the possession of arms is necessary from a cause of which we know nothing in this country—for the defence of the peoples against dangers to life, which you will understand when I tell you that I believe, according to a moderate estimate, no less than 20,000 persons lose their lives in India by snakes and by serpents. (Hear, hear.) It was, thirdly, desirable that this should be free, because commercial enterprise—public works, railroads, almost every engineering work—depended in an enormous degree upon the large use of explosive material; and I have had the most striking statements of the impediments which have been placed in the way of enterprise in India, from gentlemen whose case I cannot know, but who state it in a manner that commands attention and invites assent. I have had these statements showing how this mischievous Act, as it appears to be, restricts the application of capital and the developement of industry and of useful work. (Hear, hear.)

The next was the Vernacular Press Act. He thus noticed it:

The next head is in my judgment more serious. Half a century, or perhaps rather more than half a century, has elapsed since Lord William Bentinck, whom Glasgow did herself the honor of sending to Parliament, was appointed Governor-General of India, and he conferred upon the people and Press of that country practical freedom. That freedom never was misused. That freedom was not a freedom to be eyed with jealousy. The Native Press was invaluable for the purpose of giving insight into the Native mind; but in connection with that a very short time after the assumption of the title of Empress, when benefit and franchise ought to have been enlarged in every way that wisdom could devise, this ill-omened Act was introduced—(hear, hear)—the Act which placed every newspaper in India in the vernacular tongue at the absolute mercy of the Viceroy of that country. Now just look what it is. No doubt, it was a serious measure to grant the liberty. It ought not to have been done without consideration; neither was it done without consideration. It subsisted for half a century; it was made the subject of investigation by different sets of distinguished men holding office in India—Lord Macaulay, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and eminent men who held in succession the office of Viceroy, were thoroughly favorable to the liberty; nay, more, the Tory Duke of Buckingham, and a stauncher Tory there is not in the country, having the sense and spirit and feeling of an Englishman—the Tory Duke of Buckingham remonstrated indignantly against the abolition of the freedom of the Indian Press. Notwithstanding that, it was done, and it was done in a day. It was known or feared it would bear hard on the people of India; and it was apprehended that if it be before them, it might lead to remonstrances, and therefore beforehand they were gagged, so there was imposed upon the Press a law that it is a contradiction to the spirit of the age in which we live and a disgrace to the British authorities. (Cheers.) These, gentlemen, so far, have been two of the accompaniments of the assumption of the Imperial Title in India.

He then dwelt upon taxation. He said:

The taxation was increased; but it was increased with the most solemn, the most specific and reiterated declarations that it was increased, not to supply the ordinary purposes of Government, but simply for the purpose of a provision against famine. It was pointed out and pointed out with truth, that these famines, the scourge of which seems to be becoming more terrible in India—that these famines, when they arise, import a derangement into the finance such as could hardly be met consistently with their due and orderly management, and therefore, this increased taxation at a time when famine expenditure was not expected was to be laid by, to be held apart as a sacred sum marked for the one exclusive purpose of meeting destitution and meeting starvation when the next famine should arise. Not a word was given as to the intention to invade it in case of political difficulty or war. These were the terms—I will not quote them because I cannot afford to take our time to that extent, but these were the terms, as broad and unconditional as they could be, according to all I have read or seen upon the subject, in which this pledge was given (Cheers.) Has that pledge been kept? The taxation was levied; the pledge was given. The pledge has utterly been broken. The money has been used, it is gone, it has been spent upon the ruinous, unjust, destructive war in Afghanistan. (Cheers.)

And lastly he thus commented on the Affghan War:

You have heard, gentlemen, much about a vigorous foreign policy and a spirited foreign policy. (Cheers.) A meaner act, a shabbier act, a more dastardly act is not to be found (loud cheers) than that by which this Government, forbearing to punish Russia, forbearing even to remonstrate with Russia—that is to say, accepting from Russia the most feeble and transparent excuses, with ostensible satisfaction—reserved all its force and all its vengeance for the unfortunate Amir of Afghanisthan. (Hear and cheers.) And, gentlemen, is not the result worthy of the origin? (Hear, hear.) Some credit has been given by some writers to us who took part in strong protestation from the first against these most iniquitous proceedings for having prophesied their disastrous result. There was no merit in these prophecies; they could have no other but a disastrous result. If you failed in Afghanistan even in a military sense, which was most improbable,—your permanent military failure almost impossible—if you failed in Afghanistan even for a time, you disgraced yourself in the eyes of the world, and lost the military stength and credit which undoubtedly are of the highest importance to a Asiatic power; but if you succeed in Afghanistan, you broke Afghanistan in pieces. The barrier—the firm barrier, well defended by its mountain ranges, which we and all former Governments had striven to place between Russian and English possessions now exists no more. Afghanistan is no longer a kingdom. Province after province is broken away, You are in possession of its most important strongholds to the south and to the east. Other persons are in possession of its severed fractions in other quarters. That possession is useless, fruitless, and hopeless; brings upon you a large military charge which you dare not ask the people of England and of Scotland and Ireland to pay, and which you are imposing with injustice never surpaised in the history of the world on the impoverished population of India. (Cheers,)

We have not space for more extracts. There were many other points, which Mr. Gladstone could have touched upon, but what he said was enough. We repeat we cannot feel too grateful to Mr. Gladstone for taking such prominent notice of India in his electoral speeches. It is a cheering sign of the times when British statesmen consider India of sufficient political importance to be included in their programme, and British electors are willing to listen to addresses regarding India. Many leading Parliamentary men have already distinguished themselves by their advocacy of the cause of India before their constituents and others during the present recess. It is said that these outpourings are due to party motives and feelings, and that the Liberals, if they should come into power, would follow the same course, which the Conservatives are now pursuing. We do not believe this. We cannot believe that any Ministry, in which Mr. Gladstone will have a voice, and we agree with the *Spectator* that a Liberal Ministry cannot be formed without Mr. Gladstone, will allow the Venacular Press Act to be retained in the statute-book. In the same way we doubt whether the Liberal Ministry will seal with its sanction the present rigorous rules of the Arms Act or the present harassing system of taxation. If Mr. Fawcett should take the Indian Portfolio, he is sure to enforce strict economy. And the Liberal Ministry, we feel convinced, will pursue a liberal policy regarding the employment of natives in the Indian public service. Thus we might fairly look for good days for India, if the Liberals should come into power. In the interest of India it is much to be wished that the Liberals should supplant the Conservatives. It is of course too early to predict the issue of the electoral contest, but from the efforts which the Liberals are now making, it seems that they are now alive to the necessity of union and organization.

THE NEW SALT ARRANGEMENTS.

LORD LYTTON, in replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the loyal citizens of Delhi referred with pride and self-complaisance to the abolition of the Inland Customs Line under his administration. The Viceroy evidently looks upon the reform of the salt duties as one of the most important measures which have been carried out within the last three years, that is to say, since Sir John Strachey assumed charge of the portfolio of finance. That the measure is emphatically Sir John's does not admit of any manner of doubt. The first step towards the removal of the Customs Line was taken ten years ago, when the Government of Lord Mayo acquired the lease of the Sambhur Salt Lake in Rajputana from the Jeypore and Jodhpore States. This was done when Sir John Strachey was, as now, *de facto* Governor General of India, and the Viceroy a mere tool in his hands in all matters relating to the internal administration of the country. The sudden death of Lord Mayo and the appointment of Lord Northbrook as his successor put an end to the progress of the new salt policy. But an opportunity of completing the measure on which Sir John Strachey had set his heart was given him when Lord Lytton proved an apt pupil in his hands.

Sir John Strachey, the reader knows, is a *doctrinaire*. So long as the theoretic excellence and symmetrical arrangement are secured, he does not care to trouble himself about the justice or the practical results of his so-called reforms. In order to do away with the Inland Customs Line it was absolutely necessary to do two things:—(1) to equalise the salt duties throughout India; (2) to acquire the salt-producing tracts in the Native States of Rajputana. As soon as Sir John Strachey assumed charge of our finances in the autumn of 1876, he took up the question of the reform of the salt administration in right earnest. Mr. Allan Hume, late Secretary to the Government in the Etcetra Department, was deputed to Rajputana to commence negotiations for the acquisition of the salt-producing tracts in that province. Meanwhile, Sir John Strachey began to reduce the salt duties with a view to their equalisation throughout India. The object of the Government in the equalisation of the salt duties was thus explained in the Financial Statement for 1878-79:

The object is not to increase the burden of the salt taxes on the people of India or to derive therefrom a larger revenue, but to make as large a step as the finances will permit toward the equalisation of those duties, condition of taxation desirable in itself and an essential preliminary to the abolition of that great opprobrium to British administration, the Inland Customs Line. The Government of India confidently hopes that the time is not distant when this great reform, the object of which is to give the people of India "the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity for consumption, will be completely carried out."

It may be perfectly true that in equalising the duties the Government did not seek to obtain a larger revenue from the salt tax; but that circumstance does not affect the merits of the case. The statement that the salt tax on 130 millions of people in the Bengal Presidency has been reduced, while that on the 40 millions in Southern India alone has been enhanced, is calculated to mistead the public as to the real nature and effects of the measure. The truth is that the 130 millions in the Bengal Presidency do *not* feel the relief which Sir John Strachey claims

to have given them; but the 40 millions of Bombay and Madras are groaning under the burden of the enhanced salt tax. It is all very well to tell the British public ignorant of the real condition of the country that the salt tax on 130 millions has been reduced while that on 40 millions only has been enhanced. But such an assertion cannot throw dust in the eyes of those that know the actual facts of the case. By reducing the salt tax in the Bengal Presidency Sir John Strachey has needlessly and foolishly sacrificed a revenue of many lacs derived from a most popular source and collected in the cheapest manner possible. This sacrifice of revenue has not in the least benefited the consumer, because the retail price of salt in the Bengal Presidency, in spite of the reduction of the duties lately carried out, remains much the same as before. If the reduction has benefited any body it is the Cheshire trader. While the people in the Bengal Presidency *are not even aware of the relief which the reduction of the salt duties is said to have given them*, the people of Southern India *have been sorely feeling the increase of the duties*. This is Sir John's statesmanship! He would have the public believe that "there were no tenable grounds for the extraordinary inequalities in the taxation imposed upon salt in different portions of the Empire." We say emphatically that there were good grounds for these inequalities. The broad ground is, that the material condition of the people in the different provinces is unequal. The agricultural classes in the Bengal Presidency are better off than their brethren in Madras and Bombay where the land revenue demand is notoriously the heaviest in all India. Before undertaking the equalisation of the salt duties, Sir John Strachey should have first equalised the material condition of the people throughout the country. Can the Finance Minister with all his ingenuity do this? If he cannot, he must admit that there were good grounds for the inequalities in the taxation imposed upon salt in the different portions of the empire.

The other thing essential to the abolition of the Inland Customs Line was the acquisition of the salt-producing tracts in Rajputana and Central India and the imposition of a tax upon salt consumed by the people in those provinces. The Government has not ventured to lay before the public the papers connected with the salt arrangements which have been concluded with the Native States concerned. From the information we have received we are assured that those papers cannot bear the light. The Native Chiefs with whom Mr. Hume carried on his negotiations could not, of course, refuse the terms offered them by the Paramount Power. Those terms are thus summarised in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*:

> These terms include the lease to the British Government,—in precisely the same way that the Sambhar Lake has been leased for the last ten years,—of five other important localities where superior marketable salt is produced, and the suppression of the manufacture of salt elsewhere, except of a limited quantity of an inferior kind for local purposes, such as curing hides and the like. The British Government levies its duty of one anna per seer, or less than three farthings per pound, at the leased works when the salt is sold to traders, and in addition to the price thereof. The states from whom the salt tracts have been leased receive, in the form of an annual rent, either in cash or salt free of all or part of the duty of an amount far higher than they ever have been able to realize from these tracts; other states receive compensation for suppression of salt manufacture and abolition of local duties; in fact, the tax which these arrangements impose on the subjects of the states is practically handed over to their rulers who have consented to give up all other duties on salt. In some of the states they have also agreed to abolish transit duties on all other articles.

The broad result of Mr. Hume's negotiations has, therefore, been that the Native States in Rajputana have been deprived of their salt-producing tracts; that their salt manufacture has ceased to exist; and that their people have been subjected to a tax of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund upon the salt they consume—a blessing which they had not enjoyed before and which it had been reserved for Sir John Strachey to confer upon them. The annual payments by the British Government for the salt sources lately acquired aggregate only about 8½ lakhs of rupees; and we are told that "in each case the payment will be about equivalent to the duty realised, and that it will liberally compensate the chiefs for the salt revenue and the transit duties which they and their feudatories will forego." Now, we take leave to doubt the correctness of these calculations. We hesitate to believe that the Rajputana Chiefs with whom Mr. Hume negotiated used to derive only 8½ lakhs of rupees per annum from the salt and the transit duties which they have been obliged to give up. The salt revenue of Bharatpore alone, if we have been correctly informed, amounted to 5 lakhs per annum. It is a great pity that the Native Chiefs concerned cannot express what they feel about the new salt arrangements, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Paramount Power and thus inviting their ruin; but there can be little doubt whatever that Mr. Hume's negotiations could not *ipso facto* have been freely discussed by them. The feudatory chiefs *must* comply with the wishes of the British Government, however injurious and disagreeable such compliance may be to them. The *Pioneer*, as the mouth-piece of Government, thus speaks of the results of the salt arrangements concluded with the Native States:

> By these measures the British Government has been saved the cost and inconvenience of maintaining the Customs line, while the native states have had their revenues increased. To the people in British India the new arrangements have been of unmixed benefit; while of those of the native states, the introduction of the tax on their salt has been largely compensated by the total remission of the British sugar duty, and the decrease in the price of salt outside of the duty. Their salt, on the whole, no doubt costs them much more than it did before; but whenever they have come within the range of the railways, they have no real cause to complain of the action of the paramount power which has so long secured to them the great blessing of peaceful and decent government. Over the greater part of the country affected by these measures the price of salt ranges from 13 to 10 seers per rupee, that is, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund. Half a maund of salt may be taken as the annual consumption of an average family, so that this item of expenditure in such a family amounts to from 2 or 2¾ annas a month.

That by these measures the British Government has been a gainer is obvious. It has been saved the cost of maintaining the Inland customs line, and it has had the satisfaction of imposing a salt tax upon the people of Rajputana and Central India. But our contemporary does not condescend to explain how the revenues of the Native States concerned have been increased by the new salt arrangements. On the contrary, we think that their revenue has been injuriously affected by the measures. The *Pioneer* admits that the salt of the people in Rajputana and Central India costs much more than it did before; but then our contemporary would have the public believe that "they have benefited in numerous ways, and they have no real cause to complain of the action of the paramount power, which has so long secured them the blessings of peaceful and decent government." Now, in what ways have they been compensated for the introduction of the tax on their salt? The *Pioneer* answers by the abolition of the duties, which used to be levied on sugar exported across the Inland customs line. Although we do not deny that these duties mainly fell upon the people of Rajputana and Central India, yet we must say their abolition is a poor compensation for the imposition of a salt tax of Rs. 2-8 per maund. Sugar, it must be remembered, is a luxury; while salt is a necessary article of life and health. Our duty on Sugar was paid by higher and well-to-do classes alone; while the salt tax falls upon all classes, even the very poorest. *People who could do without the taxed sugar are not able to forego the use of the taxed salt.* And the compensation given to the Chiefs does not in any way benefit their subjects, who have not only been burdened with a tax on their salt; but have also been deprived of an industry which provided large numbers with employment.

We readily acknowledge that the Inland customs line was a barbarous institution and a fruitful source of oppression. The petty customs officers stationed on the line had immense opportunities of practising extortion of which they not unfrequently availed themselves. But it must not be forgotten that there may be worse evils than a barbarous customs barrier such as Sir John Strachey has now removed. It was not, indeed, such an evil as the equalisation of the salt tax upon the people in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India have been. The abolition of the customs line has been effected at the expense of the people of Madras and Bombay and of the Native States in Rajputana and Central India, and before Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey plume themselves on the improvement of the administration of the British salt revenue they should pause and think of the burden imposed upon millions of people, who have no voice and consequently cannot make themselves heard.

FEVER MORTALITY IN THE N. W. P. IN 1878.

IN our article on "The Epidemic Fever in the North-Western Provinces" in a recent issue, we pointed out that malarious fever first made its appearance in an epidemic shape in Agra and Muttra in 1878; and we ascribed the fever to the newly opened Agra canal. The position we took up has been clearly established by the recently published report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces for 1878. The report, of course, deals with the fever mortality of the period embraced by it; and does not concern itself with the still more terrible mortality which has occurred during the past four months. The deaths recorded from fever in the North-Western Provinces in 1878 were greatly in excess of the usual number from this cause. While the mean ratio of the previous five years was 13·73 per 1000 of the population, the ratio for 1878 was 22·98 per 1000 of the population. The largest number of deaths from fever were recorded in Agra, Muttra and Tarai. But, as Dr. Plunck, the Sanitary Commissioner observes, "Tarai, in all years, has stood at the head of the list of excessive mortality from fever. It is a country of excessive moisture and vegetation. Many of its inhabitants are emigrants from the drier districts of the plains, and these people especially suffer from the virulent remittent fevers peculiar to their new place of abode." There was, therefore, nothing exceptional in the excessive fever mortality of Tarai in 1878. But the case with Agra and Muttra was widely different. The ratio of deaths from fever for 1878 was 59·0 in Muttra and 37·2 in Agra per 1000 of the population. The following table prepared by Dr. Plunck exhibits the fever mortality of Agra and Muttra during the last six months of 1878 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous five years:

Deaths from fever, recorded during last six months of each year, July to December inclusive.

Districts.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Agra ...	8902	9590	9712	9543	8920	32439
Muttra ...	7115	6073	5736	7064	5393	33634

The average record in Agra of the previous five years was 9,334,; but the record of 1878 was 32,439. In the same way, the average record in Muttra of the previous years was 6,276; and the record of 1878 was 33,634. Well does Dr. Plunck remark:—"The difference in both instances is very marked, and it witnesses very forcibly, to the probable existence of some especial cause of fever disease in these districts, during the latter half of the same year 1878. No marked difference, in respect to this matter, was recorded in any other district of the province at the same time." Examining month by month the fever mortality in Agra and Muttra for the last six months of 1878, we notice that the largest number of deaths from fever occurred in the months of September, October and November, that is to say, just after the close of the rains.

Dr. Plunck made a full investigation of the circumstances attending the unusual fever prevalence in Muttra and Agra in 1878 and the results of the investigation are recorded in his annual report for that year. These two districts, the reader knows, are contiguous, and very much alike in soil, population and climate. "The mortuary registration in one district is quite separately effected from that of the other, but the result as regards this peculiar prevalence of disease and death, has been alike in both—a fact lending much force to the opinion that the cause of the undue mortality must have been widespread, and not localised to a few scattered centres of population." Dr. Plunck, by visiting the police-station of each mortuary circle, first determined the localities of excessive mortality, and then carried on his investigation. It is worthy of note that the excessive fever mortality under notice was peculiar to the trans-Jumna portions of Agra and Muttra. The fever stricken tract in the Agra district is the continuation of the and which ends the Muttra district south-

wards, on its trans-Jumna side. Dr. Plunck carefully inspected those villages in the Agra and Muttra districts in which the number of deaths from fever had been largest. As the symptom and character of the disease and its results were the same everywhere, he has contented himself with recording the facts noted in a few localities selected with reference to their scattered position throughout the two districts. In Rohta about 8 miles south of Agra city, Dr. Plunck found in almost every house that one or more persons were suffering from the attack of intermittent fever, with varying remissions of one, or two, or three days. He was informed that before the Agra Canal was made the water in the village wells was 48 feet from the surface; but now the water in the principal village well was found by measurement, to be 30 feet from the surface of the soil. In Malpura 8 miles South-West of Agra-city which had been flooded, shortly before the inspection by the breaking of the canal bank, the air of the village was found to be sensibly colder and apparently more moist, than that of the surrounding country. Five years before, that is to say, before the construction of the Agra Canal, the water in the village wells was 45 feet from the surface of the water in the wells ascertained by measurement, to vary from 14 to 18 feet below the surface of the land. Dr. Plunck found spleen enlargement, as a frequent condition amongst many persons examined in different parts of the village. Atroni is a village situate about eight miles North-West of Agra city. The navigation channel of the Agra Canal passes about a mile south of the village and since the channel was made, the water has risen about 10 feet in the village wells. "An old *padshahi* well, which had been dry for many years, now contains a depth of 10½ feet of water, which has come into it since the channel was opened." Jakangaon, about nine miles west of Muttra city, is situated at a distance of one mile from the canal, and the water in the village wells has been raised 6 feet since the canal was made. In Jyt which is a village of 1,991 inhabitants about 8 miles north of Muttra city, 400 persons or one-fifth of the entire population died during the last six months of 1878. This village is situated close to the Canal. In Ral, a village about 8 miles west of Muttra city the water in the wells has risen 12 feet since the construction of the Canal; and the people told Dr. Plunck that this was probably the cause of the fever they suffered from. In Sahar, a town about 16 miles North-West of Muttra city, the water in the wells has risen about 8 feet since the Canal was made. In Rauwari, a village about 24 miles North-West of Muttra city, the water in the wells has risen about 7½ feet since the construction of the Canal. In Kosi a town 34 miles west of Muttra city on the Delhi Road, the water has risen 12 feet in the wells since the opening of the canal, which hems the town lands on three sides. In and after the rainy reason the soil remains moist, from the surface downwards, for a much longer period than was formerly the case; and as a matter of course, the people suffer greatly from fever. During September, October and November 389 deaths from fever were recorded in Kosi, which is a municipal town. Dr. Plunck found that almost all the people he saw had the appearance of persons recently recovered from serious illness. All the boys attending the local school and all the tahsili servants had been ill with fever.

The evidence collected by Dr. Plunck conclusively shews that the fever which first appeared in an epidemic shape devastated Agra and Muttra in 1878, and which recently devastated some other districts in the North-Western Provinces, was due to malarial poisoning. The Doctor states that the people of the fever-stricken localities visited by him "implicitly believed that the fever they now suffered from, was identical with the malarial fevers long known to them, and never before so prevalent and fatal as now." That this belief is perfectly correct there can be no doubt whatever. But why should malarial fever be now so prevalent and fatal in certain parts of the Agra and Muttra districts? The epidemic fever in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces is due to the same cause—viz., sub-soil humidity. Dr. Plunckes' careful investigation has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt "that a great quantity of water, formerly not there, has lately entered the land" in the trans-Jumna portions of the Agra and Muttra districts, in consequence of the construction of the New Agra Canal; and as a matter of course the people in that part of the country have been suffering terribly from malarial fever. It is high time that Government should carefully enquire whether the Agra Canal has caused any obstruction to the outflow of rainfall by the natural drainage channels in the country through which it passes.

THE TRAINING OF INDIAN CIVILIANS.

THE reader doubtless remembers that in a despatch addressed to the Government of India in February 1876 the Marquis of Salisbury announced certain changes in the regulations for the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service. The first and the most important change was the reduction of the maximum age of candidates from 21 to 19. The second change was, that after the candidate passed successfully in the competitive examination, he must study for two years at a University approved by the Secretary of State for India. If the candidate failed to join such a University he was not to receive the allowance of £150 a year, which was formerly granted him during the period of his probation for two years. These changes, as a matter of course, materially affected the conditions which had up to that time regulated the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service. The new regulations barred the entrance of our countrymen into that covenanted service as effectually as if that had been done by an express legislative enactment. The alleged ground on which the Marquis of Salisbury sanctioned the important changes in question was that it was most desirable to give Indian Civilians the benefits of a University training; and the noble Marquis, for reasons best known to himself, preferred that civilian recruits should receive such training after going through the competitive examination and not before it. When the new regulations were announced, they met with the approval of the leading organs of Anglo-Indian public opinion, because they clearly understood that Natives would no longer have an opportunity of finding their way into the Indian Civil Service by passing the competitive examination in London. It is needless to say that the *Pioneer* was the foremost in expressing its approval of the new regulations. But our contemporary has now seen reasons to change his views. In examining in a recent issue, the results of the working of those regulations, which have now been in operation for a year and a half, the *Pioneer* says :—

> But it seems to be admitted on all hands that the boys of 17 and 18, who under the present regulations, come up to the University after passing the open competition, are too young to reap the full benefit of such an education, and will have to leave the University and enter upon work in India at the very time when another year or two of such University life would best develope their minds, and give them wide and liberal and lasting views of men and things. Under the rules, indeed, candidates are allowed to remain a year longer if they choose; but the inducement is small, and few are likely to avail themselves of the permission. It seems likely that after a fair trial has been given to the Marquis of Salisbury's innovation, it will be found advisable to make a change in the other direction, and to return to something like the arrangements of the first year or two of the competitive system which secured for India so many men of exceptional ability. If the age of candidates for the open competition were raised to 22 or 23, there seems every likelihood that graduates of the Universities would be attracted in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the grumble, oft repeated of late, that "the service is not what it was." An undergraduate, reading for "Greats," thinks of little beyond; and it is only after having taken as high honours as he can that he begins to look about him for some career in life. And there are not a few such men who after a little experience of the violent competition which prevails in all professions at home, would gladly enter upon a career in India. Once secure able men, and there will be little difficulty in training them. Graduates will after one year's special training, be as fit to enter upon their duties in India as boys will after two years; and men so chosen need be little older on commencing their work in India than the men who have come out of late years of whom it can be said that they begin work too old. Lord Salisbury's scheme has failed, too, in ruining the private "crammers," which was said to be one of its objects, and it seems already certain that a return to the earlier system will give the best results.

The extract is rather long, but we could not resist the temptation of giving it in *extenso*. The *Pioneer* is now convinced that if the age of candidates for open competition were raised to 22 or 23, "there seems every likelihood that the graduates of the Universities would be attracted in considerable numbers"; and that "it seems likely that after a fair trial has been given to the Marquis of Salisbury's innovation, it will be found advisable to make a change in other directions and to return to something like the arrangements of the first year or two of the competitive system, which secured for India so many men of exceptional ability."

To us who had from the beginning held that the new regulations were a mistake, the change which has come over the views of the *Pioneer*, the recognised organ of the competition-wallahs, is a matter for gratulation. It has always seemed to us astonishing how could a sensible and clear-headed man as Lord Salisbury was reputed to be, have promulgated the regulations, unless indeed his Lordship's real object was to bar the entrance of the Natives of India educated in their own country into the Covenanted Civil Service. All the evidence laid before the late Secretary of State for India pointed to a conclusion quite different from what he came to. Lord Northbrook had consulted in this matter no less than 110 individuals including some of the highest officials in the three Presidencies. Of these, 41 were opposed to any changes at all; 41 recommended the raising of the minimum age from 21 to 22; 13 were in favour of the making 20 the maximum age and only 15 proposed 19. It is thus evident that so many as ninety-five of the 110 individuals consulted were opposed to the change in the limit of age adopted by Lord Salisbury. His Lordship practically told the officials, whose opinions were collected by the late Viceroy, who himself be it remembered, was in favor of raising the limit of age,—"I should like to act on my own opinion." He thought, as might have been expected from a man of his own overwinning conceit that his opinion was wise, and the opinion of all India "foolish." A verdict pronounced against such weight of evidence could not be correct and this has exactly been the case with Lord Salisbury's decision on this important question.

We do not deny the importance of giving Indian Civilians the incalculable benefits of a University training. On the contrary, we yield to none in our anxiety to secure such training for the future administrators of this country. But there are, as Dr. Playfair pointed out in the course of the debate on the new regulations in the House of Commons in the Session of 1877, "two kinds of University association," one before competition and one after competition. Dr. Playfair remarked: "Up to 1864 the maximum age was 22 instead of 21. At that time Oxford and Cambridge sent a very large number of successful candidates to India. When the age was 22, two-fifths of the candidates came from Oxford and Cambridge; but when it was reduced to 21 the crammers soon beat Oxford and Cambridge." Nothing could be truer than this. When the system of competitive examination first came into vogue in 1856, the maximum age stood at 23. Two years afterwards it was reduced to 22, which remained the limit, until Mr. Satyendranath Tagore's entrance into the service in 1863. During the period from 1855 to 1863 the competitive system secured for India many men of exceptional ability. If any proof of this statement were needed, we might name Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. Raymond West, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. A. M. Monteath, Mr. C. A. Elliot, Mr. C. E. Bernard, Mr. Lepel Griffin, the late Messrs. W. L. Heeley and W. H. Smith, Mr. H. Beveridge, Mr. W. Cornell, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. J. Monro, Dr. C. D. Field, Mr. H. L. Harrison Mr. J. C. Geddes, Mr. H. Beverley, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Dr. W. W. Hunter, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. James Westland &c., &c., and there can be no doubt that if the limit of age be again raised to 22 or 23, University men would again be attracted to the Indian Civil Service in considerable numbers. But instead of going back to a system the success of which had been established beyond the shadow of a doubt, Lord Salisbury, in the plenitude of his wisdom, resolved upon trying an experiment at the cost of India. No sensible and prudent person, in dealing with the important affairs of life, ever abandons a course of action the advantages whereof have been conclusively demonstrated in favour of an experiment, which might produce disastrous effects. But a self-suffi-

cient man like the Marquis of Salisbury always likes to be singular.

We take this opportunity of stating in the most emphatic manner possible that our countrymen do not want a shorter and easier route to admission to the Covenanted Civil Service; on the contrary, the really sensible and thoughtful among them contemptuously decline all suggestions that some back-stairs way into that covenanted service, especially suited to them, be created. We have always fought as strongly against such proposals as against the entire exclusion of Natives from the Civil Service. We take it for an axiom that the same preparation, which Englishmen require to qualify them for the Civil Service, is equally necessary for our countrymen. The difficulty of the competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service men who are unfit. We wish our countrymen to be subject to the same test, simply because we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded from the service. The introduction of a number of aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities into the Civil Service, through the door of nomination, cannot compensate the severe loss involved in the practical exclusion of our countrymen from the competitive examination. In a word, we only ask for fair play and no favor in the matter of the employment of Natives in the public service of their own country.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN.

THE committee of inquiry appointed in accordance with Lord Lytton's Minute of the 25th March last on the subject of education and employment of "poor whites" and Eurasians in India, has submitted through its Secretary, the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, a preliminary report. The report has been referred by the committee to the decision of the Governor-General in Council, and by the latter to the local Governments and Administrations "in order that the various recommendations contained in it may be fully considered and reported upon by competent officers of the several educational departments, and by other persons who have given attention to the subject to which it relates." Before considering how the ends the Government has in view in this matter can be accomplished, the committee discusses some of the methods which have been suggested of providing for the education of "poor whites" in India. We have held that separate schools for European and Eurasian children of the poorer classes are not necessary, as they can be taught in the same schools which have been provided for Native children. The committee, as might be expected, does not hesitate to express its "unqualified disapproval" of the use of Native schools "for European children;" and assigns many reasons for doing so. These reasons are that hill schools are essentially necessary for European children; that Native schools provide education only for boys; that European parents are most averse to sending their children to the native schools; that on the ground of religious difference it would be a very hard measure to leave Christian parents no alternative but to send their children to schools where they can have no other teaching than that of Hindu and Mahomedan masters, and no other companionship than that of Hindu and Mahomedan school-fellows; that from a moral point of view close and constant intimacy with the class of children generally attending the native schools is not desirable for European children; that as in all the lower classes in Native schools instruction is conducted in a Vernacular language, European children sent to a native school of the age of 6 or 7 would unlearn their mother-tongue; that the general use of native schools by European children would most certainly promote the "Indianising" of European boys in morality, language, thought, and feeling; and that it would be fairer to European parents and politically wiser, to bring these together in schools of their own, and educate them on the European type, than to compel or permit them to be trained under Native masters, in native schools. It will be observed that in assigning these reasons for its disapproval of the general use of native schools, the committee kept in its view the case of *European children only*. None of these reasons, we believe, apply to Eurasians, who are to all intents and purposes natives of the country quite as much as Hindus, Mussulmans and Native Christians are. And as the number of Eurasians in India is very much larger than that of pure "poor whites," the position taken up by the committee is utterly untenable. The committee expresses its firm conviction that hill schools are essentially necessary for European children, and therefore, native schools which are situated in the plains are not suitable places of education for them. Granted; but does it follow that hill schools are essentially necessary for Eurasian children too? Residence in the plains during the years of adolescence may impair the physique and mental energy of the European child; but can the same thing be said of the Eurasian whose home India has been from the very beginning? The Government may establish hill schools for the children of pure European descent if absolutely necessary; but why should schools in the plains be considered unsuitable places for the education of Eurasian children is more than what we can comprehend. Then, the argument founded on the fact that instruction in the lower classes in native schools is conducted in a vernacular language, has no legs to stand upon, so far as Eurasians are concerned. Those acquainted with the actual state of things know that the mother-tongue of the bulk of the Eurasian community is an Indian vernacular, and not English. With the exception of the higher classes, the Eurasian throughout the Bengal Presidency is more at home with Bengali or Hindustani than with English. This fact may not be known to Archdeacon Baly, who, as a Protestant clergyman, has necessarily no occasion to come into contact with the poorer classes of Eurasians belonging, as a rule to the Roman Catholic Church. Again, we for the life of us cannot understand the force of the contention that the general use of native schools by Eurasian children of the poorer classes would promote their "Indianising" in morality, language, thought, and feeling. Does not the venerable Archdeacon of Bengal know that such children have nothing to lose by contact with even the very dregs of native society? and that as a matter of fact they *do* associate and play with Hindu and Mahomedan children of the very lowest classes? If he does not know this, we can only pity his ignorance.

There is, indeed, no good reason why poor Eurasians should not make use of Native schools for the education of their boys. That they are averse to send their boys to Native schools is unfortunately too true. But what makes them unwilling to make use of Native schools for the education of their boys? It is nothing but a false race pride. Should the Government, we ask, pamper this false pride by establishing separate schools for Eurasians with money derived from the taxation of Hindus and Musulmans? It is, to our thinking, high time that the Government should make the Eurasian distinctly to understand that he is a Native of India. As for the "poor whites," we said when noticing Lord Lytton's minute of the 25th March last, that they have no business in India; and that instead of encouraging them to remain here for good, the Government should rather induce them to leave the country.

It may be in the recollection of the reader that in noticing Lord Lytton's Minute of the 25th March last, we pointed out that the Government had been already spending a disproportionably large sum of money on European and Eurasian education; and we asked for the collection of statistics *showing the proportion of the public revenues contributed by Europeans and Eurasians, the proportion they bear to the entire population of the country, and the proportion of the total Budget allotment for public instruction that is expended on schools solely intended for their benefit.* The Committee on European and Eurasian education, in its preliminary report, deals with this objection. The Committee writes:—"There is another form of expression which the objection against the State support of European education in India sometimes takes, *viz.*, that revenues mainly collected from the Natives of the country ought not to be spent upon Europeans. On this it must be remarked that Europeans are a class domiciled in India, are contributing to its revenue, and even if they did not, from cause too well-known to require detail, occupy an exceptional position in India, yet on the score of equity, the application of public revenue to measures securing to every class no more than the kind and degree of State aid and protection so indispensable to its well-being, is legitimate. And on the score of economy, if it is plainly beneficial to all classes of the population that the European element in it should be so dealt with that it may become a class useful and productive to the State, instead of a useless and burdensome charge upon it, and the outlay on the suitable education of Europeans in India must be regarded not as a simply benevolent, but as a prospectively reproductive, expenditure. There is a large importation of European labour into India at a considerable cost to Government, to the Railway Companies, and to private persons, and there appears to be no reason why this should not be supplied, at a considerable saving, by the Europeans already in the country, if they were suitably instructed and trained for it. But the position of the majority of the middle and lower classes of Europeans in India must be considered exceptional, and need exceptional treatment. A large proportion of them are subordinate officers in the several departments of the Government Service, or employed by the Railway Companies; and in this capacity the exigencies of their service prevent them from choosing their own places of residence to suit their own necessity, convenience and interests; they must be posted, without regard to these considerations, to isolated stations in small communities, and are liable at any time to be transferred from one place to another. This condition of their service renders it imposible for them to provide themselves with such institutions as suitable schools for their children, which, if they could live together in large and permanently settled communities, they would be more able to do; and it gives them a special claim for such provision upon their employers,—the State and the Railway Companies,—and upon the public generally in whose interest they are employed. We consider therefore on every ground of equity, expediency and necessity, that the charge of providing separate European schools should not be handed over solely to the action of private benevolence and race sympathy, but be dealt with as one which, subject to certain limitations, fairly belongs to the State, and ought to be spread over the whole community, as tending to the public benefit, and as being due to the European working classes in consideration of the public character of the work, and the exceptional position in which they must be placed to do it."

It has scarcely been our lot to come across such a skilful piece of special pleading as that contained in the above passage. Here, again, the committee has confined its view to *Europeans only* and makes no reference to Eurasians. That the Englishmen, the Scotchmen and the Irishmen, belonging, as they do, to the ruling race, occupy an exceptional position in this country, cannot be denied. It is in consequence of their occupying an exceptional position that they already enjoy many special privileges. They cannot be tried in the same courts that try the Natives; they enjoy a virtual monopoly of all the higher and better paid appointments in the public service; and it is for their exclusive benefit that the Government maintains a costly ecclesiastical department out of revenues mainly collected from Hindus and Musulmans. Does equity further demand that separate schools should be established with public money for the education of their children? The committee lays down the principle that "on the score of equity, the application of public revenue to measures securing to every class no more than the kind and degree of State aid and protection indispensable to its well-being, is legitimate." Is the committee, we ask, prepared to recommend the carrying of this principle to its logical conclusion? It is indispensable to his well-being that every physically infirm person who has no relations or friends to support him should be housed, fed, and clothed at the expense of others. Does the committee on European and Eurasian education hold that State aid and protection is legitimate in such a case? It is indispensible to the

well-being of every European man, woman, and child in this country that they should spend the hot season in the hills. Does the committee on European and Eurasian education hold that the public revenues should be applied to provide residence in the hills for seven months in the year for every European man, woman and child in India? To talk of equity in the matter of the application of the public revenues, which are mainly collected from the Natives of the country, to the education of Europeans and Eurasians, is preposterous. As for the consideration of economy urged by the committee, it is hardly less absurd. No sensible person can treat the outlay on the suitable education of Europeans in India as a reproductive expenditure. A European workman trained in India would be inferior to a man imported direct from Europe; yet there would be no material difference between the wages of these two men. The passage money will, of course, be saved; but against this is to be set off the superior skill and working capacity of the imported European. We express no opinion on the consideration of expedience insisted on by the committee, as such a consideration cannot carry any weight against considerations of equity and economy. The argument which the committee bases upon the so-called exceptioned position of the European servants of Government and the Railway companies is one the fallacy of which is obvious. These European servants accepted their present service with their eyes open. They knew that in doing so they would forgo their right of choosing their own place of residence to suit their own necessity, convenience and interests. They also knew that the exigencies of their service would cause them to be posted to isolated stations in small communities; and that they would be liable at any time to be transferred from one to another place. When they saw all this as clearly as the sun at noonday at the time they accepted their present service, what claim have they upon their employers—the State and the Railway companies—in the matter of the education of their children? Thousands of native employes of the State as also of the Railway companies are exact in the exceptional position mentioned above; but would the committee, on that ground, hold that the charge of the education of their children fairly belongs to the State and ought to spread over the whole community?

The committee, however, has the good sense to admit that the whole cost of European and Eurasian education should not be borne by Government. But it is of opinion that the responsibility of the State for the suitable education of European and Eurasian children should be restricted by the moral obligation of the parents to pay for the education of their children to the level of their ability and by the duty of the wealthier classes of Europeans to contribute to the education of the poorer. In other words, the Government should supply the whole of the funds required for carrying out the very comprehensive scheme prepared by the committee, save and except the amount that may be raised by school fees and by a local educational rate. Nor is this all. The Government, thinks the committee, should undertake the entire cost of the following special schools:—(1) Orphanages and free schools; (2) Military schools; (3) Technical and industrial schools; (4) A Training college; (5) A college to prepare Europeans of the better classes for departments of the Government service requiring special scientific qualifications. The committee frankly say that the establishment and maintenance of these special schools will entail a large expenditure upon the public revenues. To what sum this expenditure will come cannot be ascertained, until the necessary statistics have been obtained. But there can be no doubt that it will come to a very large sum. As regards ordinary schools, the committee is of opinion that in every class of European schools the Government grant-in-aid must be somewhat higher than it now is. Well, the Government already spends on European and Eurasian schools about two lakhs of rupees annually, or one-fortieth part of the total Budget allotment for public instruction, for the exclusive benefit of a class which represents the veriest fraction of the entire population of the country. The Government of India in the Resolution on the "poor white" and Eurasian question, recorded in 1874 distinctly admitted that the schools intended for these classes received grants under rules much more liberal than those which applied to native schools; and in the teeth of this admission the Government grant will be again increased in every class of European schools in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. Is this equity? We pause for a reply.

MUNICIPAL OPPRESSION.

OF all the modern institutions introduced into India by the British Government the municipal institution has proved the most fruitful engine of annoyance and oppression. The Government is probably not aware of the extent of dissatisfaction and discontent, which the so-called system of self-government has sown broadcast over the land. Setting aside the Municipal Committees in the far Mofussil, into which the light of public opinion does not penetrate, let us consider what the Suburban Municipality has been doing. This Municipality flourishes under the very shadow of Belvedere, and yet it plays pranks before high Heaven, which would make angels weep. In this article we propose to notice one act of theirs, which is a fair sample of the spirit in which this municipality is being worked. There is a tract of land within the local limits of the Suburban Municipality, which is inhabited by *goalas* or milkmen. They keep cows and supply milk to the town. They have been carrying on this business for nearly half a century. Of course *goala* bustees are dirty, and steps ought to be taken to improve them. But the model Commissioners of the Suburbs, or their model Vice-Chairman, instead of laying down any sanitary regulations, began a crusade against them by fining them heavily and also imposing upon them daily fines. The *goalas*, driven to desperation by these sharp and summary proceedings of Mr. Sterndale, submitted a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, in which they stated—

That Section 289 of Act V of 1876 provides for the regulation of their trade. It empowers the Commissioners to determine the limits within which milkmen are to be permitted to keep their cattle, and to grant them license for the same, subject to such conditions as they may think fit. But the Suburban Commissioners have done nothing to give effect to this provision; they have prescribed no conditions for the sanitary regulation of cowsheds, but have arbitrarily and summarily refused the issue of license to them. Your petitioners do not believe that it was the object of the legislature to oust them altogether from the limits of the Suburban Municipality, they have been doing their business in this locality for upwards of forty years, and if the Commissioners should consider fit to make reasonable sanitary regulations, they would be ready to abide by them. They had been called upon to pay a cess for the removal of business refuse from their cowsheds, and they submitted to it, but after sometime the removal of the refuse was discontinued and the fee ceased to be realized.

From the accompanying copies of judgments and original licenses of old dates, it will be noticed that the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, Mr. Sterndale, being the Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality, refuses the license on the one hand and prosecutes your petitioners for not obeying the law on the other hand, and the same officer as Honorary Magistrate presides on the bench before which your petitioners are tried as convicts and heavily fined there. Within the last three months many of them have been thus prosecuted and fined week after week at a rate of Rs. 50, 40 and 100 with a daily fine of Rs. 10 which amount to a confiscation of their stock in trade. Your petitioners humbly submit that this action of Mr. Sterndale is at direct variance with a dicision of the High Court, which has declared that the same officer should not act both as prosecutor and Judge.

It will be thus seen that the Suburban Commissioners, instead of seeking to improve the *bustees*, sought to improve the *goalas* off the face of the earth, that is to say, from that portion of it over which they have control. Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman, acted his part in an exquisite way—in the first instance he refused the men the license to keep cow-houses, he then prosecuted them for breach of the law, and lastly he tried the cases himself and fined the poor fellows heavily. He thus combined in his own person the functions of chief executive, prosecutor, and judge, and thus out-Mogulled the worst Mogul in the dispensation of his tender mercies. The petition was in due course forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner, who kindly sympathized with the poor sufferers, and called upon the Suburban Municipal Commissioners for explanation. These now saw that they had committed a serious omission in not laying down rules for the regulation of cow-houses, and so in the middle of October they promulgated the following rules by beat of drum:

Take notice that you are required to effect the undermentioned improvements in your cow-houses and yards before the Commissioners can grant you permission under section 289, Act V of 1876 (B. C.) and that unless the requirements are complied with within a month from the date of the receipt of this notice, you will be proceeded against under the Act,

Requirements.

1. To pave the floor of each cow-house with burnt bricks or to make it of thick wooden planks protected by a masonry edging.
2. To make the drain inside the cow-house either of pucca masonry or of artificial s one well cemented in the joints and leading into either a measonry reservoir or into a sufficient receptacle outside the house capable of containing the sewage and urine accumulating during forty-eight hours, for the highest number of cows that can be kept in the house.
3. To provide separate wooden tubs sufficient to hold the largest quantity of cow-dung to be removed from the house in 48 hours.
4. To deposit the cow-dung and urine daily in the above receptacles, and to carry them on the subsequent morning, between the hours of 6 to 9 A. M. into the Commissioners' carts on the road-side.
5. To pay the Commissioners quarterly "professional refuse" bills regulary at the rate of two annas for each cow per month.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

The *goalas* have executed the necessary works in conformity with the above rules, but their troubles are not at an end. The model Commissioners of the Suburbs seem to have changed their minds, and issued a new set of rules, which we transcribe below:

Conditions to be fulfilled before any license can be granted for a cow house.

Cow houses must be so situated as to be easily accessible for carts at all seasons of the year.

The foundations of all cow houses must be of pucca masonry and the floors paved with stone or brick on edge, over brick flat laid on well rammed concrete, and cement pointed and with stone or artificial stone channels leading to properly constructed *pucka reservoirs* such reservoirs to be placed where a cart can be backed close to it, the reservoirs must be covered over completely, with a moveable wooden or iron cover or trap for removal of their contents. The owners must undertake to pay the municipality such monthly sum per head of cattle kept as may be found necessary to cover the costs of carts and establishment for removing the dung urine &c.

All work constructed must be done to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer who will supervise the work and no gowallah will be entitled to a license unless he construct his cow-houses, drains, reservoirs &c., to his satisfaction and receive a certificate from him that the necessary improvements have been satisfactorily completed and that there is a convenient metalled road way for the conservancy carts right up to the reservoir.

Now, what are the poor fellows to do? They have first been subjected to confiscatory fines, then to heavy expense in executing works under the Rules of October, and in January they are ordered to execute new works, which are practically beyond their means. They have accordingly submitted a petition to the Municipal Commissioners, in which they thus contrast the Old and New Rules:

That the rules last referred to, which were promulgated by beat of drum at the latter end of October last, have all been complied with by your petitioners, and they cannot therefore conceive why a set of new rules has been issued. They have gone to great expense in making the arrangements required by those rules, and as they are very poor people, it is beyond their means to execute the new works prescribed by the new rules. That if the old and new Rules be compared it will be seen that the works required by the latter are totally beyond the means of your petitioners. Firstly, the old rules required a brick or wooden pavement for the floor, and the latter for convenience' sake has been laid down by your petitioners, while no restriction was imposed upon *mud walls*, but the new rules require that the foundations of cow houses must be made of pucca masonry, and the floor paved with stone or brick on edge, over brick flat laid on well rammed concrete. Secondly, the old rules required that the drain inside the compound should be of pucka masonry or artificial stone, leading to a pucka reservoir, and your petitioners have constructed a brick drain and reservoir as directed, but the new Rules require stone or artificial stone channels. Thirdly, the old rules imposed a charge of two annas for each cow per month for removal of "professional refuse" by the Municipality, whereas the new rules leave the amount of the charge to be made quite indefinite, and your petitioners have therefore no idea what an impost may be laid upon them. The old rules did not require any improvement of the road way for the passage of conservancy carts by the owners of cow-sheds, but the new Rules not only require that the cow houses must be so situate as to be easily accessible for carts at all seasons of the year but that there should be a convenient *metalled* road way right up to the reservoir attached to each cow house. Your petitioners do not clearly understand the last provision. The municipal road leading to the habitations of your petitioners is not metalled, and it is not apparent whether they are to be compelled to metal the road as well as their own grounds leading to the reservoir. It is superfluous for them to urge that whether the former or the latter, it is wholly beyond their means to execute such a work. It is observable that if the municipality does not metal the bustee road for the ordinary conservancy work, it cannot be reasonable to insist upon such an expensive course when your petitioners are concerned.

That the object of the Municipality in laying down rules for cow-sheds is sanitary, and as that object could be well attained under the old rules, with which your petitioners have already complied, they venture to submit that there cannot be any good ground for the new rules, which would have only the effect of ejecting them from their present quarters which they have held for generations, in fact from al

places within the limits of the municipality, and practically depriving them of the means of earning their livelihood. It is not also apparent that why the rules which were considered sufficient in October last, and promulgated by beat of drum, should be considered insufficient in January following and superseded by a set of new rules.

Now let us look to the Calcutta Rules. We give them below :

Under the provisions of Section 247, the Commissioners will grant licenses to milkmen, cartmen, shepherds, and keepers of sheep, goats, horned cattle or any animals under the following conditions :—

Every house used for the purpose of a cow-shed shall in future be raised at least three feet above the level of the ground, and shall allow of a space five feet in width and seven feet in length for each cow stabled. The stable shall be paved with cut-stones which can be supplied by the Municipality, unless the stable be boarded or tiled. Each stable shall have a slope towards one side, and shall be divided by an open drain running into a cess-pool four feet square formed of masonry, plastered and cemented outside the stable.

No cow-shed shall be licensed if situated in a locality unapproachable by the Municipal Conservancy carts.

All milkmen shall be required to take out trade refuse licenses, the Municipality undertaking to remove daily their stable refuse.

Goalas may keep as much cow-dung as they may require for making fuel cakes.

The license fee required under Section 247 shall be as follows :—

One rupee for twenty head of cattle, with four annas for every five above that number.

Eight annas for less than twenty head of cattle.

For animals, other than sheep, goats, or horned cattle, the maximum fee of Rupees 5 may be imposed.

Let the reader compare the Calcutta rules with the Subarban rules and he will at once perceive how reasonable and moderate are the former. Calcutta is the metropolis of India, it is the most populous city in the Indian continent, and here the Municipal Commissioners do not require stone works, masonry walls, and metalled roads, all to be done by such poor people as the *goalas*, for the licensing of cow-sheds. We do not know whether the Suburban Commissioners were in their senses when they drew up their new rules. May we ask what is the object in laying down these rules? If sanitation be their object, were the rules of October sufficient for it or not, and if they were not, why were they promulgated at all, and the poor men subjected to so much trouble and expense? If they change their opinions every two months in important matters of this kind, how can the poor people, who are the victims of their municipal wisdom, keep pace with them? They ought to remember that what may be sport to them is death to others. They have also we are told commenced again the old game of prosecutions and fines.

In conclusion we submit that these high-handed doings and oppressions are going on in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, in the first Municipality in the Mofussil, under the very nose of the Lieutenant Governor, and yet the poor sufferers receive no redress. Poor and ignorant as they are, they naturally ask—is there no law, no justice under British rule? They petition the Lieutenant-Governor, the Divisional Commissioner, and the Municipal Commissioners; His Honor follows the red tape and refers the petition to the Divisional Commissioner, who a kind-hearted man, sympathizes with them and promises redress, but he seems to be powerless. He calls upon the Municipal Commissioners for report, but they go on in their own way. May we ask how long is this state of things to continue? There are some good men among the Municipal Commissioners, but what are they doing? Mr. Wells is the Magistrate of the district, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipality, he is a friend of the poor, but is his heart not moved by the tales of suffering, which have reached us, and have doubtless reached him too? Sir Ashley Eden had once put forth his strong arm against the high-handed proceedings of the Suburban Commissioners, but has he been charmed into silence? We have given an unvarnished statement of the facts of the case, and we wait to see what notice the authorities will take of it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to mention that instead of two scholarships of Rs. 30 each founded by Pundit Ishwara Chundra Vydyasagara C. I. E. in the Metropolitan Institution one of them has been raised to Rs. 50 per month.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Dampier introduced the Bill to amend and consolidate the Road Cess and Public Works Acts. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea made his *debut* in a good practical speech upon the Bill. The Calcutta Tramway Bill was passed.

NEPAL had sent last year one student to the Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University in the person of Lieutenant-General Khudg Shum Sheer Jung, nephew of the late Maharaja Jung Bahadur. He passed successfully in all branches except in mathematics. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to bestow on him a medal for his proficiency in English. This encouragement we make no doubt will be duly appreciated by the Nepal Durbar.

THE results of the Calcutta University Entrance and F. A. Examinations are given in last Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*. Three hundred and twenty candidates have passed the F. A. Examination, of whom 33 are in the First Division, 112 in the Second Division, and 175 in the Third Division. The number of successful candidates at the Entrace Examination are 1069, of whom 114 are in the 1st division, 530 in the 2nd, and 424 in the 3rd. The Metropolitan Institution heads the list of successful candidates for the Little-go, and a Mofussil school that of the Entrance candidates. The expensive Government schools and colleges have somehow or other fallen in the background this year.

ON SATURDAY last Babu Judulal Mullick gave a very pleasant party to his European and Native friends. About sixty European ladies and gentlemen were present; among others we noticed Sir Richard Garth, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckland, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Field, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Wilson, and other gentlemen. The *elite* of native society, both Hindu and Mahomedan, were also present. There were various amusements, natch, gymnastics, native concert, *mourpanki* boat with music, illumination and fireworks. The garden was beautifully illuminated in the evening, and the river in front lent a great charm to the whole scene. Babu Judulal Mullick deserves the cordial thanks of his friends for this very agreeable entertainment, and for the kind reception he gave to them. Reunions of this kind go a great way to draw closer to each other the Europeans and Natives. We wish they were more frequent.

WE HAVE received Part II. of Babu Krishna Chunder Roy's Dictionary of English phrases and idioms. The meanings and explanations given are to the point, expressive, and well arranged. This work is not simply useful as an aid to English composition but is also suggestive. It is calculated to set students of English literature a-thinking about the true origin and literal meaning of many English words, regarding which there is a vague impression even among ripe English scholars. Not only will little boys, but also big boys, do well to possess themselves of a copy of this dictionary for reading and writing English.

MR. R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar of the Bengal High Court, Original Jurisdiction, has done the work of a codifier by compiling the Rules and Orders of the High Court with notes. These rules and orders are very important, and the collection of them in one volume is not only a boon to the legal profession but also to the general public. The compilation has been made with great care and labour, and does much credit to its author. We are tempted to say that this book justifies the retention of Mr. Belchambers' services.

WE HEARTILY welcome Dr. Ralph Moore to our country. The reader might recognize him as a veteran journalist long on the staff of the local press, latterly on that of the *Englishman* exclusively. He is a friend of the people of this country, and in his evidence before several Parliamentary Committees he gave numerous proofs of his acquaintance and sympathy with the people of this land. He does not intend to stay long, having come out on some private business.

THE DOG AND CAT SHOW in the Zoological Gardens, the first of its kind, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. It was a curious collection, and for the sake of curiosity it was worth seeing. The dogs were divided into eight groups, that is to say,

1*st Group.*—Wild and half-reclaimed dogs, hunting in packs. 2*nd Group.*—Domesticated dogs, hunting chiefly by the eye, and killing their game for the use of their masters. 3*rd Group*—Domesticated dogs, hunting by the nose, and both finding and killing their game; commonly known either as hounds or terriers. 4*th Group.*—Domesticated dogs, finding their game by scent, but not killing it, being chiefly used in aid of the gun. 5*th Group.*—Pastoral dogs and those used for draught. 6*th Group*—Watch dogs and house dogs. 7*th Group.*—Toy dogs. 8*th Group.*—Crossed breeds.

There were some fine specimens exhibited, particularly hounds or terriers. The Newfoundland specimens were also good. The Bhootan dwarf dog was a curiosity. The collection of cats was not so good. It was divided into five groups, viz :

1*st Group.*—English cats. 2*nd Group.*—Bengali cats. 3*rd Group.*—Persian cats. 4*th Group*—Angora cats. 5*th Group*—Cats of other countries and cross-breeds.

In another column we publish the prize list. The exhibition was entertaining enough as a curiousity, but it had a higher object in view. One of the great practical aims of the Zoological Gardens is "to encourage the acclimatization, domestication and breeding of animals," and exhibitions of this kind are well calculated to forward that object. Much credit is due to Mr. Buckland and to Mr. Schwendler for the trouble and care with which they got up the Show.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

REVIEWS.

The Elements of Arithmetic. By Goorudas Banerjee, M. A. D. L., Calcutta : 1879.

Dr. Goorudas Banerjee has rendered an important service to Indian students by the publication of his book on Arithmetic. He has not written the book for the sake of book-making, for to a successful legal practitioner the profits of book-craft can scarcely be an inducement for undertaking the drudgery of writing a school-book. He is a distinguished mathematician among our graduates, and his work under notice does him much credit.

Dr. Banerjee, we feel persuaded, was induced to prepare his Arithmetic from a conviction of the necessity of such a publication. There are many text books on Arithmetic extant, which are all very good in their way, but none that we know of exactly suits the Indian learner. Mr. Bernard Smith's work is the most popular Arithmetical text-book, but with all his endeavours to adapt it to the wants and capacities of Indian youths we cannot say he has entirely succeeded in his attempt. Apart from the question of adaptation, Dr. Banerjee's book has the special merit of giving such a lucid explanation of the principles on which the rules for manipulation are based that for that alone the compilation ought to be universally prized. We would challenge a reference to the "Rule of Three" and ask whether it is possible to be more scientifically clear, and whether the explanations do not reach the humblest intellect. We may similarly take up the rules for finding the roots of square and cubic numbers. We cannot help noticing the admirable execution of the typographical part of the work both as regards accuracy and printing. It is seldom that a book of figures is issued from a Native Press, which has not a bulky sheet of corrections appended to it.

Elementary Dynamics. By D. G. Wilson Edited by J. Willson, Third Edition, Thacker Spink & Co, 1879.

The Second Edition of the late W. G. Willson's Elementary Dynamics by his brother Mr. J. Willson has been long before us. The book is carefully printed.

The mistakes which crept into the first edition, especially in the answers to the problems, have, in this edition, been corrected by Mr. J. Willson. The editor has also appended an index to the book which in our opinion is really valuable. We are told in the preface that the editor has made no change in the substance of the work. We, however, wish that he had done so, especially in the Parallelogram of Accelerations and the Relative Motion in Kinematics and in the Measure of force in Kinetics. The defective demonstrations of these articles, which were given in the first edition, ought not to have been reproduced verbatim in the second edition. The editor would have also done well by adding to the number of examples.

The History of India in Bengali for Beginners from the advent of the Aryans to the Christian year 1877 *or the year of the Assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Majesty the Queen. By Romesh Chunder Dutt,* 1879.

We consider this elementary history of India a valuable contribution to the school-book literature of Bengal. Within the compass of 204 deodecimo pages the writer has compressed a mass of facts which had never before been presented at one view for the use of our students. We attach particular importance to the chapters on the primitive Aryas, the pre-historic period, the rise, progress and decline of Buddhism and the rise of Puranism, and ancient Hindu civilization. They exhibit indubitable proofs of the writer's indefatigable reading and research, and his earnest desire to present an elementary history of India to Bengali students in a simple and attractive form. We do not agree with those who would detract from the merit of the publication on the ground of the colloquialism of the style. It is impossible to write in simple popular language without being here and there colloquial. We repeat, the book under notice is a very useful, comprehensive elementary History of India, which deserves encouragement at the hands of our educational authorities.

I. Archæological Notes on Ancient Sculptures on Rocks in Kumaon, India, similar to those found on Monoliths and Rocks in Europe with other papers by J. H. Rivett-Carnac Esq., B. C. S. C. I. E.

II. Prehistoric Remains of Central India by J. H. Rivett-Carnac Esq., B. C. S. C I. E.

III. Rough Notes on Snake Symbol in India in connection with the worship of Siva, *by J. H. Rivett-Carnac Esq., B. C. S. C. I. E.*

IV. Description of some stone carvings, collected in a tour through the Doab from Cawnpore to Mainpuri, by J. H.Rivett-Carnac B. C. S. C.I.E.

We owe an apology to Mr. Rivett-Carnac for our inability to notice these very interesting papers earlier. They display a close observation and much research. The first paper treats of ancient sculptures on rocks in Kumaon. In the Kumaon hills Mr. Rivett Carnac says he came across many markings on stones and rocks closely resembling those described by the late Sir James Simpson in his Archaic Sculpturings. These markings have not been confined to cups and circles, but include rough sculpturings of a somewhat more defined type than those previously noticed. The first subject noticed is the Temple of Chaudespore. At a point about 2½ miles south of Dwara-Hath, and 12 miles north of the Military Station in Ranikhet in Kumaon, the bridle road leading from the plains through Naini Tal and Ranikhet to Baijnath, and thence on to the celebrated shrine at Bidranath, is carried through a narrow gorge, at the mouth of which is a temple sacred to Mahadeo, where the pilgrims who follow this route generally halt for a short time. Here are to be found "cup marks" and sculpturings. Mr. Rivett-Carnac counted 37 minor shrines within the walled enclosure by which the temple is surrounded. These consist mostly of a rough pedestal formed of loose stones surrounded by a *Mahadeo* and *Yoni*. The *yoni* in the largest of these shrines was a solid block of stone, cut to the well-known "jew's-harp shape, the up right *Mahadeo* being slightly carved at the summit and base. Some half a dozen others were more or less solid and well made according to the conventional construction of these symbols. In one case the stone which did service for the *yoni*, was the cushion-shaped finial of some Buddhist temple, the *Mahadeo* being represented by a carved head with high raised cap broken off from some neighbouring ruin. The fragment had been inserted cap downwards in the square hole by which the cushion had been fixed on to the top of the original structure. Sir J. Simpson holds that these markings in Europe are not of natural formation, and an examination of these series of lines and holes in Kumaon will lead to the same conclusion, and leave little doubt that the same view holds good in India also. The distinct rows in which the cups are arranged, the shapes other than that of "holes" assumed, indicate design and suggest that the sculpturings are artificial, not natural. Sir. J. Simpson meets the view that those in Europe are of recent formation and have been made perhaps by the shepherd boys on which to play a sort of game of draughts, by shewing that the cup marks are more often on the sides of boulders, or on the face of rocks, where no such game could be played; and the same remark holds good for the Central Indian and Kumaon cup-marks. Mr. Rivett-Carnac observes that even admitting that this view correctly accounts for the cup marks, it would not dispose of the origin of the other rough culpturings. He calls attention to the circumstances that the idea of such remains being the work of the "goalas," or herdsmen, is identical in Kumaon and in Central India also, many hundreds of miles south. In Central India tradition points to the existence of a Goala dynasty, a race of nomads, "Shepherd Kings," who held the country before the advent of Aryan civilisation, and here among the Himalayas, the same idea seems to prevail, and to the same people is attributed the construction of similar Cyclopean works. All this would seem to indicate that the markings are not of modern origin.

The prehistoric remarks in Central India form the subject of the second paper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac says that barrows or grave-mounds, surrounded by circles of stones, are found in several districts of the Nagpore province. The most extensive of the many groups of this class of tumuli that are found scattered over the district of Nagpore is situated near Junapani, a hamlet lying about 5 miles to the west of the civil station of Nagpore, on the high road to Katole. In all these groups the tumuli are of the same type, consisting of circular mounds of earth of various sizes, surrounded by single, and in some instances by double rows of trap boulders, selected from the masses with which the hill-side is strewn and the presence of which in great numbers, ready to hand, doubtless suggested the locality as a burial-place to the tribes so many of whose members lie here entombed. The diameter of the circles varies from 20 feet to 56 feet, the tomb being perhaps of large or inferior dimensions according to the consideration of the person buried. There is it is said a striking resemblance between the tombs in England and India. General Cunningham in his preface to the Bhilsa Topes makes the following remarks on the subject:

"To the Indian antiquary and historian, these discoveries will be, I am willing to think, of very high importance while to the mere English reader they may not be uninteresting, as the massive mounds are surrounded by mysterious circles of stone pillars, recalling attention at every turn to the early earthworks or barrows and the Druidical colonnades of Britain.

"In the Buddhistical worship of trees displayed in the Sanchi bas-reliefs, others, I hope will see (as well as myself) the counterpart of the Druidical and adopted English reverence for the oak. In the horse shoe temples of Ajanta and Sanchi many will recognise the form of the inner colonnade at Stonehenge. More, I suspect will learn that there are Cromlechs in India as well as in Britain that the Brahmans Buddhists and Druids all believed in the transmigration of the soul and the Celtic language was undoubtedly derived rom the Sanscrit &c."

The notes on the snake symbol in Siva are very interesting. In several instances in Benares, says, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, he found the Nag surrounding and surmounting the hump of the "Nandi" or Siva's Bull. In such a case the hump is apparently recognized as a Mahadeo, as the remains of flowers, libations and other offerings were found thereon. Mr. Rivett-Carnac shrewdly suspects that the existence of the hump is the reason for the Nandi being selected as the *Vahan* or "vehicle" of Siva. He says he is aware that the Bull is a symbol of generation and reproduction, traceable to its position in the Zodiac at the Vernal Equinox. But it may have been recognised as Siva's Vahan, long before the honor was assigned to it of introducing it into the Equinox. And its position with regard to Siva may have secured for it this important place in the signs of the Zodiac. The concluding paragraph of this paper has the following:

And I may add in conclusion that no one who has been in this country and who has noticed the monolith Mahadeos of the Western Ghats of the Himalayas and other parts of India can fail to be struck with the resemblance that the menhirs of Carnac* in Brittany and its neighbourhood bear to the Siva emblems of India. I visited these remarkable remains when at home last year and was quite taken aback by their resemblance to well-known Indian types. The monoliths of Scotland covered with what I believe to be "Mahadeo" symbols are of the same class. Added to this in the recesses of the Pyrennees, the people whose language suggests their descent from the Tribes who erected the tumuli and menhirs not only in this neighbourhood but also in other parts of Europe still preserve traditions connected with these monoliths and have actually retained some traces of what I will call Siva worship. With this evidence added to the points noticed in my paper on the Junapani Barrows and the Kumaon markings, the connection between the marks in India and Europe may then, I hope, be considered tolerably complete.

*I may be permitted to be egotistical one that Carnac the surname which my grandfather added to his own by sign-manual on succeeding to General Carnac's property, is the Celtic "Carnej," "*Cairn*," or collection of monoliths, for which the village whence General Carnac took his name is celebrated. The family crest, a crescent and dagger, bears an extraordinary resemblance to the markings on some of the menhirs.

We have not space for further remarks. We have read all the papers with great interest and pleasure. Mr. Rivett-Carnac deserves much credit for the pains and zeal with which he is carrying on these antiquarian researches.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Calcutta, January 6th.—Reports received from South Affghanistan intimate that the HeratiRegiments were induced by Ayub Khan to commence the attack on the Kabuli Regiments, and that Ayub joined the latter during the fight. The Herati regiments are said to be making ready to attack Herat, where the Kabulis are for the time shut up. The Turkomans are said to be making demonstrations against Herat. Sirdar Mir Afzul has evacuated Farrah. News has been received from General Roberts up to the 4th instant. General Gough's brigade has occupied the Bala Hissar, where the troops will soon be provided with very fair quarters. Sir Michael Kennedy and party have got as far as Latabund. General Hugh Gough accompanies him, and will take steps to render communications secure. In Kabul the city people have returned. The charitable dispensary has been re-established, and the city has never been so quiet, or so full, nor have supplies been so plentiful. Nearly all the Kohistani Chiefs have come in, and those from Logar are expected in a few days. The failure of the late rising has strengthened our position at Kabul, and tended greatly to restore tranquility in the country. Sir Frederick Roberts has taken the opportunity to offer an amnesty to those who took part in the recent fighting against us, excepting only two or three leaders. The 12th B. C. have moved to Jellalabad from Butkhak, and the 14th Bengal Lancers garrison Gandamak and Butkhak. A convoy of sick and wounded was to leave on the 5th *en route* to India, Colonel MacGregor going with them to consult with General Bright about the disposition of troops between Jamrud and Lataband. The telegraph line will very shortly be re-opened as far as Lataband. Telegrams have been received in Kabul from India, dated 1st January. A regular dak to Kabul has been re-established. Pneumonia is on the increase, otherwise the troops continue healthy. General Bright reports that an accident happened on the 5th to a party returning from a reconnaissance towards the Lughman Valley, five men of the Carabineers being drowned while fording the river near the Derchutta gorge. The ford is the ordinary one, constantly used, and natives were also crossing on foot at the time. The report of a rising among the Mohmands is unfounded.

7th.—General Roberts telegraphs on the 5th from Kabul that a convoy of sick and wounded had left for India and the 13th (? 12th) B. C., for Gandamak. The Pagman Maliks had come in and expressed to him regret for their share in the insurrection, and promised to be quiet for future, and furnish supplies. From Jellalabad it is stated that Azmatulla Khan is at a village close to Mandrawah in Lughman.

8th.—A small collection of Mohmands is reported on the bank of the Kabul river.

9th.—The fifteen men who were executed at Kabul before the publication of General Roberts's amnesty of the 26th, were all found guilty, either of having been concerned in the massacre of the Resident and party, or of the murder of our wounded soldiers, or of treacherous attacks on soldiers. All other prisoners were at once released, and the amnesty is being very liberally used. Three or four persons, principally concerned in the late disturbances, are excepted by name. In the event of their capture or surrender their cases will be specially considered. General Roberts is in communication with Mahamad Musa Khan, Yakub Khan's son, through his family, and has assured him of honorable treatment. He is now at Ghazni, General Gough's brigade is getting comfortably housed in Bala Hissar. At Jellalabad and in the Khyber all is quiet. At Kabul Dr. Porter is seriously ill with pneumonia, but for this malady the troops are remarkably healthy. Direct telegraphic communication has been re-established with Kabul.

10th.—From Kabul, 9th January.—There is a report of gathering of Kohistanis at Charikar, most of the Maliks are at Kabul, and the Logaris are daily expected. Faiz Mahomed Khan, of Logar, and Padsha Khan, Ghilzai, have arrived in the city. Sirdar Nur Mahomed has gone to Maidan, and made arrangements for the security of the road. Some excitment continues amongst the Eastern Ghilzais.

Kabul, 9th January.—General Roberts has held a durbar in cantonments, attended by many of the Kohistan Maliks, influential men from Logar, Padsha Khan, Khan of Tazia, and other Ghilzais, several Hazaras, and all the Sirdars, principal men of Kabul, including Kazzilbashis. Sir Frederick assured the assembled Maliks of the goodwill and friendly intentions of the British Government towards the people of Afghanistan, and their desire to respect their lives, property, and religion, and not to molest any one who will live at peace with them. He pointed out how unsuccessful the late rising had been, and the generosity and forbearance shown by Government in not punishing them more severely. He expressed his satisfaction that the more intelligent and well-informed of the people of Afghanistan had taken no part in the recent disturbances, and thanked by name the various Sirdars who had remained in Sherpur, and taken no part in the rising, and presented Khillats to the Kohistanis, who had remained with him. At their own request, he appointed Sirdar Shabbaz Khan Governor of Kohistan. He invited them to select some of their number to remain with him as a medium of communication. He then dismissed them to their homes.

11th.—General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul 10th January, Durbar held yesterday for Kohistanis went off well. All who had come in under terms of recent amnesty proclamation and were present seemed reassured, others will doubtless now follow their example. Dr. Porter, Principal Medical Officer died previous day of pneumonia. Large convoys of ammunition, treasure, warm clothing and commissariat stores are now

en route from Guudamuck to Kabul. Reports received from Pizwan state that all missing mail bags have been found. Letters now come regularly. The gathering of Mohmunds at Polosi across Kabul river continues. Object uncertain. Throughout Candahar province all quiet. Mir Afzul fled from Turrah to Persia. Local Chiefs have plundered Furrah fort carrying off ammunition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India	11	8	0
Moung Shway Bwin, Esq., Prome	3	5	0
Moulvi Dabiruddeen Ahmed, Bagdogra	6	10	0
Secretary Kurrachee Native General Library	13	4	0
R. Sohonlal Esq., Ballygunge	13	4	0
Rai Jogendranarain Roy Bahadoor, Lalgola	13	4	0
Secretary Reading Club, Pertapgurh	13	8	0
His Highness the Moharaja of Patiala	13	4	0
Honorary Secretary Mysore Literary Mission	13	4	0
Librarian Sangli Book Club	14	6	0
Bishan Das Pandit Esq., Rajanpur	6	10	0
E. G. Glazier Esq., C. S. Dinagepur	13	4	0
Secretary Julsai Tahsil, Lucknow	13	4	0
Dr. W. W. Hunter, Edinburgh	40	0	0
Baboo Lakpat Rai, Rawalpindi	6	10	0
„ Dwarkanath Roy, Pubna	10	0	0
„ Sooronath Chowdry, Echapore	13	4	0
„ Shoseevoosun Mookerjee, Lahore	13	4	0
„ Keshubchunder Mittra, Coochiacole	5	0	0
„ Chunderkant Mookerjee, Dhubri	13	4	0
„ Poreshnath Acharjea, Baukipore	3	5	0
„ Poornochunder Bhottacharjee, Bhulpore	6	10	0
„ Mothooramohan Gooho, Taghoria	6	10	0
„ Debendranath Banerjee, Minakhan	3	0	0
„ Siddessar Bose, Darjeeling	6	10	0
„ Auccoorchunder Chowdry, Chittagong	13	4	0
„ Pearylal Mookerjee, Ampta	10	0	0
„ Kadarnath Banerjee, Ranaghat	10	0	0
„ Hurrendranath Chatterjee, Jhelum	10	0	0
„ Kalimohan Dev, Sankorpasa	10	0	0
„ Nemychurn Newgy, Cuttuck	6	10	0
„ Bhooputtychurn Ghosal, Lucknow	13	4	0
„ Kantychunder Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	10	0	0
„ Chunderbhusun Dutt, Dehra	7	4	0
„ Chhatradhur Ghose, Darjeeling	6	10	0
„ Basanta Kumar Sen, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
„ Bhoopendro NathDey, Tumluk	2	3	0
„ Nobin ChunderSircar, Dehri	2	15	0
„ Bejoy Gobind Chowdry, Jangypore	13	4	0
„ Kally Coomar Sen, Champdany Jute Works	6	10	0
„ Badri Lal, Bhaugulpore	5	0	0
„ Soshi Bhuson Ghose, Chundernagore	20	0	0
„ Preumber Nath Mitter, Behar	13	4	0
„ Nadia Chund Dutt, Pooree	8	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Purneah, Read Pubna 20 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 7, 1880.

GENERAL—Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, having resumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th ultimo, is cancelled.

Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed furlough in India for one year, under the furlough rules of 1868, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sungoo division of the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of that district, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade for employment on land registration work in the districts mentioned opposite their names, with effect from the dates on which they joined their appointments:—

Baboo Juggo Mohun Lall	...	Cuttack.
„ Boloram Bose	...	Cuttack.
„ Durga Dass Mookerjee	...	Pooree.
„ Hura Krishna Dass	...	Balasore.

The services of Mr. J. D. Anderson Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Division of that district, *vice* Mr. J. D. Anderson, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted to Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. Pratt is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is appointed to act temporarily as a special Deputy Collector for employment on settlement work in the Sunderbuns.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed remporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, and is transferred to Jhenida, in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Promotho Nath Bose is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, and is posted to Moorshedabad.

With the sanction of the Government of India in the Military Department, Major L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days, under Rule 1, Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from this date or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain L. J. H. Grey is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners. Captain Grey will be employed on special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Burkagurh estate in the district of Lohardugga.

Mr. J. R. Hallett acted as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakholly from the 4th to the 10th October last inclusive.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, is allowed furlough for ten months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th February next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the 2nd instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days, to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. Westmacott is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Noakholly.

Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division during the absence, on leave, of Lord H. Ulick Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is transferred to Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Advertisements.

Notice.

A meeting will take place at my house on Sunday the 5th Maugh next, corresponding to the 18th January, at the hour of 3 P. M., for celebrating the memory of the illustrious Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The presence of Brahmos is respectfully solicited on the occasion.

DEJENDERNATH TAGORE.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL SUPPLY.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 1st February 1880 for the monthly supply of 1000 tons best Steam Coal for Locomotives to the Northern Bengal State Railway for six months, from 1st April 1880 to 30th September 1880.

Conditions of delivery and Forms of Tender may be had on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager N. B. State Railway—Saidpur.

W. A. J. WALLACE, CAPTAIN R. E.
Engineer-in Chief and Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED.

For F. A. Students.

THE FIRST EIGHT CANTOS OF
RAGHUVANSA.

With a lucid commentary, Synonyms of all difficult words, conjugation of verbs, references of Mythological and Geographical allusions and a literal English translation.

By Pandit Kali Prasanna Vidyaratna of the Hughli Normal School.

Price, Re. 1-12 (One rupee twelve annas) only.

To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Canning Library and other principal Book-sellers of Calcutta.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

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Belghoriah.

DOG AND CAT SHOW.

AT

CALCUTTA.

1880.

List of Prizes awarded:

DOGS

1st or Imperial Prize.

W. E. Crum Esq., Fox Terrier ...England.

2nd or Committee Prizes.

W. H. Higgs Esq., Pariah ...Calcutta.
Major Hills, Scotland, Deerhound ...Scotland.
A. B. Shekleton Esq., Spaniel ...Norfolk.
Capt. R. D B. Rutherford, Collie ...Scotland.
F. A. de Beaufort Esq., Bulldog ...Rawulpindee.
A. Wilson Esq., Japanese dog ...Japan.
R. B. Yates Esq., Bull Terrier ...England.

3rd or Class Prizes.

A. W. Alcock Esq., Rampore hound ...Chota Nagpore.
E. T. Roberts Esq., English Grey Hound ...England.
Alfred Berriff, Esq., English Grey Hound ...India.
Octavius Steel, Esq., Kangaroo Hound, Not given.
Mrs. Seton Burn, Maltese Terrier ...Malta.
Madame A. Nicolini, Scotch Terrier ...England.
W. D. Bell Irving Esq., Dandie Dinmont ...Calcutta.
W. Murray Esq., Fox Terrier ...London.
Capt. H. S. Gough A. D. C. Fox Terrier ...Ireland.
Mrs. W. Maxwell, Skye Terrier ...Calcutta.
Henry J. Leitch Esq., Pointer ...England.
A. Landale Esq., Spaniel, ...Scotland.
D. G. Landale Esq., Poodle ...Not given.
J. J. J. Keswick Esq., Chinese dog old. Alipore.
M. Durst Esq., Two Chinese dogs, young ...Calcutta.
Arthur Bois Esq., Newfoundland dog .Melbourne.
Lord Ulick Brown, Bhootan dog ...Darjeeling.
R. P. Heilgers Esq., Mastiff, ...England.
P. M. Lowther Esq., Bull dog ...England.
H. J. C., Turner Esq., Manchester black and Tan ...Manchester.
W. M. Edwards, Esq., Black and Tan Terrier ...Rangoon
Mrs. Burgess, Black and Tan Toy ...Calcutta.
Miss Cameron, Pug ...Moorshedabad.
Mrs. George Conroy Pug ...Bengal.
Mrs. A Wilson, Blenheim ...England.
Frank A. Grose, Esq., Italian Grey Hound ...England.
Apcar A. Apcar, Esq., Japanese Dog. Not given.
W. H. B. Forbes, Esq., Bhootan Dwarf Dog ...Bhootan.
P. A. Jordan, Esq., Kangaroo Scotch Dur Hound ...Not given.
P. W. Dangerfield, Esq., Retriever ...England.
D. Low, Esq., Bull Terrier ...London.
G. W F. Buckland, Esq., BullTerrier ...Calcutta.
Capt. J. C. Miller, Bull Mastiff ...England.
P. M. Lowther, Esq., Bull Hound ...India.
Capt. J. C. Miller, unknown breed ...At Sea.

General Prizes 5.

Chas. Walsh, Esq., Spaniel (cleverest dog) ...Simla.
A. B. Large, Esq., Retriever (happiest family 7 pups) ...Simla.

Honorable Mention.

Geo. Cheetham, Esq., Kangaroo Hound ...Melbourne.
Sir Ashley Eden, Fox Terrier, with family. ...Yorkshire.
Mr. A. B Shekleton, Poodle ...Calcutta.
A. James Parker, Esq., Bull Dog ...England.
H. B. Corbyn, Esq, Black and Tan Toy ...Calcutta.
Mrs. George Conroy, Pug ...Bengal.
Major Raikes, Pug ...Mercara.
Mrs. H. B. Harrison, Japanese Dog ...Not given.
Major S. B. Home, Retriever ...Australia.
A. B. Shekleton, Esq., ditto ...At sea
E. J. King, Esq., Bull Mastiff ...Not given.

CATS.

1st or Imperial Prize.

Capt. Scurr, English ...England.

2nd or Committee Prizes.

Miss Short, English ...England.
Miss Feilmann, Bengali ...Not given.
Miss M. Buckland Persian ...Amritsar.
Capt J. C. Miller, Manx ...Ramsaay.

3rd or Class Prizes.

Bernard Raymond, Esq., English ...England.
Honorary Committee, Zoological Gardens, Persian ...Not given.
J. A. Kidd. Esq., Crossbreed ...Simla.
Mrs. Renwick, Acabula Moorshedabad.

General Prizes.

W. H. Higgs, Esq., Crossbreed (cleverest Cat) ...Calcutta.
Miss Gordon, with Six Kittens, Cross-breed, Happiest family ...Calcutta.

Honorable Mention.

Miss Pittar, Cross-breed ...Calcutta.

The value of the above Prizes will be determined after the accounts are made up, and will be duly forwarded to the *Prize-takers.*

By order of the Honorary Committee,
LOUIS SCHWENDLER,
Honorary Secretary.

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

Will sell by Public Auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, on Friday the 23rd January 1880, an extensive and varied Invoice of *highly finished Musical Instruments.* Full particulars wherof vide Catalogues on the day of Sale.

মেকেঞ্জি লাএল কোং আগত ২৩সে জানুয়ারি তারিখে শুক্রবারে তাঁহাদিগের একসচেঞ্জ নিলাম ঘরে নূতন আমদানি সুবিস্তারিত নানা রকমের উৎকৃষ্ট নির্ম্মিত বাদ্যযন্ত্র প্রকাশ্য নিলামে বিক্রয় করিবেন। নিলামের দিন বিক্রি দিব্যর তালিকাতে উহাদিগের বিশেষ বৃত্তান্ত লিখিত থাকিবে।

Notice.

Krishnaghur Exhibition—an Exhibition of Cattle Agricultural produce, Fruits, Vegetables, Implements of husbandry, Machines and other articles, will be held in the Town of Krishnaghur, from the 12th to the 17th February next, both days inclusive. Prizes will be awarded to the Exhibitors of the best specimens.

The Exhibition will afford a good opportunity to Traders to dispose of their articles.

TARAPADA BANERJI,
Honorary Secretary.

MIRACLE !!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

NOTICE.

G. R. Naylor, M.D., M. R. C. S., late of Chitpure Dispensary, available for private practice. Advice gratis 10½ to 11½ A. M. 256, Bowbazaar Street.

NOTICE.

With a view to encourage the Ranaghat Agricultural Exhibition, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company has very liberally undertaken to carry Live-stock, implements, manufactures and produce intended for show only at half the ordinary rates.

CHUNDER SEKHUR BANERJEE,
Vice-President, Exhibition Committee.

RANAGHAT,
The 10th January, 1880

We have this day established ourselves as General Commission Merchants. Mr. M. Durst signs our firm per procuration.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Office, 19, Radha Bazar.
(Apcar House.)

Calcutta, 1st January 1880.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to AUCTION sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at noon on the 31st of January 1880.

The leases will be for three years and nine months commencing from 1st February 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
		Jaintia Hills.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee ..	*North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ..	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
		Malai Soh-mot State. *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden.
		Maharam State. *Khasi Hills.*
6	RamsemdemRajke	*North.*—By Chapagar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West.*—By Harrin Tilla Dhul.
		Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Waiblei and Chilla Cherra
		Maharam State *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as limebeds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra
		Maharam and Maiong *Khasi Hills*
10	Manai Cherra ...	*North*— *South*— } By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam *East*— *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra
		Dwara Nongtyrmen *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-raitruth
		Khasi Hills
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-khar-proh *South*—By Um-sao-loim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lum-di-long
		Khyrim. *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North* } By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F TROTTER,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

SHILLONG :
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

1. An Exhibition of Live-stock, Agricultural Implements, Produce, Arts and Manufactures will be held at Ranaghat on the 26th, 27th and 28th January 1880.,

2. The Exhibition Committee consists of the following gentlemen,

RANAGHAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD ON THE
26th January 1880.

1. F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.	*Commissioner of the Presy. Dn.*	*Patrons.*
2. P. D. Dickens, Esq., C.S.	*District Judge.*	*Patrons.*
Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E.		*Patrons.*
3. W. V. G. Taylor, Esq., C.S.	*Dist. Magistrate.*	*Patron and President.*
4. Surgeon-Major C. E. W. Bensley, Esq.	*Civil Surgeon....*	*Vice-Presidents.*
5. Babu Chunder Sekhar Banerji..	*Sub-Divl. Officer*	*Vice-Presidents.*
6. ,, Surendranath Palchaudhuri	*Zemindar*	*Secretary.*
7. ,, Bholanath Mukherji,	*Superintendent*	*Assistant do.*
8. ,, Gopal Chandra Banerji	*Sub-Deputy Collector*	*Treasurer.*
9. The Municipal Commissioners of Ranaghat and Santipur		*Members of the Managing Committee.*
Babu Rajendrakumar Bose		*Munsiff.*
,, Bhuvan Mohan Mitra		*Pleader.*
,, Annadaprosad Mukherji		*Zemindar.*
,, Sambhunath Mukherji		*Zemindar.*
,, Jadov Chunder Pramanik		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Haridas Ray		*Zemindar.*
,, Syamlal Sinha		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Dinanath Sannyal		
,, Prasanna Kumar Sen.		
,, Siv Krishna Ray		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Ram Chunder Mukherji		*Govt. Pleader.*
,, Dwarkanath Sarkar		*Distt. Engineer.*
E. M. Showers, Esq.		*Distt. Supdt. of Police.*
J. Landale, Esq.		*Locomotive Supdt.*
C. M. Monk, Esq.		*Supdt. Ry. Police.*
Babu Syama Churn Sarkar.		
,, Kedar Nath Mukherji.		
,, Jogendronath Bidyabhushan, M.A.		

With powers to add to to their number.

3. A mela or Fair will be attached to the Exhibition yard.

4. The Committee will undertake to provide accomodation for the opening of the shops and amusements such as Athletic, Theatrical performances, Fire Works, &c., for the visitors.

5. Besides the ordinary prizes for Live-stock, Agricultural produce and Implements, Manufactures and Arts. Silver medals and cups will be awarded for the best furnished shop at the Fair and the best article exhibited in the several Departments.

6. For the best existing treatise on Agriculture (in Bengali) a special medal will be awarded.

CHUNDRA SEKHER BANERJI,
Vice President.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

New Importations of Japanned Ware.

DEED-BOXES, WITH POLISHED TOPS AND TUMBLER LOCKS.

16,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30 inch.
Rs. 12-8,	16-0,	18-8, 32,	22-8, 34,	27-0,	32-0, 36 inch.	36-0,	40 each.

Rs. 52-0, 56-0, 62-0 each.

Japanned Air tight Dress-Boxes.

30" by 17" by 13" ... ... Rs. 32 0
33" by 19" by 14½" .. .. ,, 38 0
36" by 21" by 15" ... . ,, 45 0

Cash Boxes, T. E. T's Lock.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5.
Fillet Rs.	12-0	12-8,	13-8,	14-8	16-0,	17-8 each.
Oak... ,,	12-4,	12-12,	13-12,	14-12,	16-4,	17-12 ,,

Paper Boxes.

Black (T. E. T.'s Lock)	Rs.	12-0,	16-0.	20-0,	25-8 each.
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	16-0,	20-0,	20-3, 28-0 each
Oak ,,	,,	,,	17-0,	20-0,	24-8, 30-0 each
Black (Barron's ,,	,,	,,	11-0,	14-0,	17-8, 21-8 each
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	15-0,	17-8,	21-0, 25 0 each
Black (Tumbler) ,,	,,	,,	8-8,	12-8,	16-0, 20-0 each
Fillet ,,	,,	,,	11-8,	15-0,	18-8, 23-0 each

Black Japanned Paper Boxes.

With end wire handles and tumbler locks

		T. E. T. & Co.'s locks.
13¾ by 8¾ by 4⅝ ..	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 13
16½ by 10½ by 5½ ...	,, 11 8	,, 16
19¼ by 22 by 6½ ..	,, 16 0	,, 19

Uniform Boxes, very strong.

20" by 12" by 8", 25" by 14" by 10", 28" by 16" by 12."

Rs.	20,	25,	30	each.

Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No.	1,	2,	3.
Rs.	7-8,	8-8,	10. each.

Round Sugar Boxes.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Rs.	1-0,	1-2,	1-4,	1-8,	2-4,	3,	3-12 each.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, .. 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

Observe the address.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, Old Court House Street,

(NEXT TO F. AND C. OSLER,)

Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE A journal of Literature, Politics, Science & the arts. Yearly subscription Rs. 12, Post Free. "It is ably & judiciously conducted by Mr. Owen Aratoon" *Friend of India.* Manager Dhurrumtollah. St.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2. Packing As. 8

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☞☞ Beware of a base worthless fraudulent, native imitation of Darlington's celebrated Pain-Curer.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Beware of ignorant imitators who cannot express their thoughts in their own words, but servilely imitate Darlington & Co.

☞ Call for 'DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., after ordering a couple of large bottes of Darlington's Pain-Curer approved of the medicine & ordered 6 more large bottles through Major Percy Gough his Private Secretary.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepaul, after ordering one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years, standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

DARLINGTON & CO.
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